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# WEEKLY PEOPLE

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VOL. XII, NO. 13.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1902.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## S. L. P. IN ONTARIO.

### THE VOTE POLLED AT THE MAY ELECTIONS.

The Party of No Compromise Out-Voted the Combination of Freaks Who Felt Sure of Election—The Capitalist Press and the "Good Socialists."

London, Ont., June 17.—Here in detail is the vote for Ontario, in constituencies where S. L. P. candidates were on the ballot, in the Provincial Election held last May:

	Reform (Lib)	Conservative	Prohibition	Independent	Canadian Socialist League	S. L. P.
London	3317	3447	793			94
East Mid-						
dlex	2390	2366				21
East Ham-						
ilton	2434	2578				370
West Ham-						
ilton	2370	2416	99			195
East						
Toronto	2214	3136		375	75	
North						
Toronto	3533	3536	81	23		
South						
Toronto	4342	5072	163	100		
West						
Toronto	2732	4206	270	84		

The Socialist (?) League candidate was endorsed by the Prohibition party, and appealed to the Independents. They are, in fact, on a par with the party of many names in the United States.

The Independents were supported by Reformers.

In East Toronto the decoy duck Socialist League felt confident that it would elect James Simpson to the Ontario Legislature. Simpson advocated immediate public ownership of utilities and "ultimately" of all the means of production. Simpson said that public ownership would reduce the tax rate.

New Zealand was the rallying cry of the Socialist League. Follow New Zealand, there the capitalist has been driven out! Simpson was the "young man's candidate and the old man's friend."

The S. L. P. fought the battle on clear cut lines. It showed to the workingmen voters that no matter what their illusion might be, "the development of New Ontario" was a capitalist issue only. That the reform issues did not concern wage workers. The reform capitalist was shown to be as ruthless an exploiter of labor as any other. The bogus labor legislation of both Conservative and Liberal was exposed by the S. L. P. The Liberal government that passed those worthless labor laws also issued injunctions against peaceful picketing of strikes and that same government ordered out the militia to shoot strikers into submission. The Conservatives endorsed these things by uttering no protest. The Liberals who are always prating about "equal rights" curtailed the political rights of the workers by making it necessary for candidates for municipal office to possess property assessed for at least \$1,000. The Conservatives again evinced their endorsement by their silence.

The S. L. P. put forward the only issue that concerns the workers. The war cry was: "For the worker the product of his toil." It was explained that since all wealth, capital included, is the product of labor, it is obvious that profits cannot be reduced without raising wages, and wages cannot be reduced without raising profits. That is positive proof that the interests of the capitalist class are absolutely opposed to the interests of the working class, since one class always gains exactly what the other loses. This is the class struggle which can only end in the total degradation of the working class or in the abolition of capitalism. The S. L. P. is the only working class party, because it aims at the abolition of capitalism.

The unwarranted arrest of Comrades Roadhouse and Gordon for speaking at street meetings aroused so much adverse comment among the workers that the capitalist press thought it wise to hedge a little. The Hamilton "Spectator" made the following comment on the arrest:

"The obstruction of the streets is, of course, not to be permitted generally; but in election times it is customary for the authorities to be a little easy in the enforcement of the city by-laws, and, inasmuch as Messrs. Roadhouse and Gordon are parliamentary candidates—albeit with no hope of winning—we think if the police, acting under the authority of Police Magistrate Jelfs, had allowed these candidates to talk to the electorate, the constitution would not have sustained any very severe injury."

The Hamilton "Herald" had this to say:

"The socialists should be free to preach their doctrines in public, but only so long as, in so doing, they do not violate the law. The arrest of the socialist leaders on King street last night should not be

regarded as a blow at freedom of speech. If the socialist speakers had chosen a vacant lot for their meeting they would not have been interfered with. But surely it is not reasonable to hold that any man, or set of men, has a right to obstruct traffic on a public thoroughfare by holding a public meeting there.

"If traffic was obstructed on King street because of the crowd gathered to hear the socialist speakers, the speakers were responsible, and the police had a right not only to disperse the crowd, but to take the speakers into custody when they refused to obey the orders of the police to move on."

After the election the Hamilton "Herald" of May 31 had the following editorial:

### "THE SOCIALISTS."

"To judge from the showing made by the Socialists at the polls, Socialism has not obtained a very firm foothold in Ontario. The best showing made by any of them was made by Mr. Wilshire, the millionaire publisher of Wilshire's Magazine. Not only is he very wealthy; he is an able platform speaker and a man of much culture and attractive manner. He put up a vigorous campaign in West Elgin, but out of 6061 votes polled he secured but 425, and 375 of these were in the town of St. Thomas.

"In the two Hamilton constituencies the two Socialist candidates received 565 out of about 10,000 votes; and many of their votes were gained, not because of sympathy with their principles, but through sympathy with the candidates personally, because the police interfered with their street meetings and sent one of them to jail.

"In North Toronto the two Socialist candidates secured 74 and 22 respectively—96 out of 7288 polled. In South Toronto one Socialist got 100 and the other 170—270 out of a total of 9481. In East Toronto the Socialist vote divided between the two candidates was 354, and the total vote was 5964. In West Toronto two Socialists ran, and received 329 between them, the total vote being 7168.

"In London the Socialist candidate got only 95 votes, and in East Middlesex the Socialist vote was very small.

"There were two schools of Socialism represented at the polls on Thursday. One is the Socialism of the Canadian Socialist League which, though it aims at a social revolution, advocates peaceful, educational methods. Mr. Wilshire was the leading representative of this school at the polls. The other brand of Socialism is that of the Socialist Labor Party, whose aim is to stir up class hatred and bring about a social revolution by revolutionary methods, even by violence if necessary. That school of Socialism is the school represented at the polls in this city.

"The two parties came into conflict in each of the four Toronto constituencies, and it is pleasant to note that in each case the representative of the extreme school of socialism was beaten by the representative of the moderate school. The total vote in favor of the four Toronto candidates of the Canadian Socialist League was 764; the total number secured by the four Toronto candidates of the Socialist Labor Party was only 285."

The comrades here are satisfied with the result and will do their utmost to extend the work. Just now the immediate duty is to settle once and for all the right to free speech. That done, propaganda will be pushed and S. T. & L. A. agitation inaugurated.

The S. T. & L. A. and S. L. P. are showing numerous signs of activity, such as are not at all agreeable to the taste of those imaginative persons who, with great frequency and regularity, rise up to pronounce them both dead. Organizer Charles Corrigan has just organized three weavers' locals in Maine. Others are being formed. Organizer Frank Jordan has organized a coal miners' local at Roscoe, Pa., and is conducting a lively S. T. & L. A. agitation in that vicinity. Coal Miners' Local 288 is after Mitchell and his lieutenants at Brinsford, Pa., and is making considerable propaganda. District Alliance 15 of Pittsburgh is preparing four distinct trips for as many organizers and agitators, into the coal and iron districts. Four S. L. P. State conventions—those of Rhode Island, Ohio, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, were recently held and tickets placed in the field. Others are to follow. The call for the New York State convention, which promises to be a well-attended and interesting one, has been issued. The Seventh Congressional District of Massachusetts has mapped out a good and vigorous campaign. Section New York has commenced out-door agitation. The Twentieth Assembly District of Manhattan has issued a Warning to the workmen of its district, such as should be issued in every district, attacking the fakirs and politicians nearest the workers. From all parts of the country come reports of stirring work, in which the Kangaroos, the politicians and the labor frauds are handled without gloves, while their combined efforts and fake organizations are exposed. Everywhere the virile S. L. P. is active, despite the statement of those who claim it is dead. Keep up this activity. Increase it. Prepare in every congressional district and State possible to put up tickets. Distribute leaflets, sell literature and push the S. L. P. first, last and all the time.

### CHICAGO'S ANNUAL PICNIC.

A grand annual picnic will be given by section Chicago, Socialist Labor Party, on Sunday, July 13 at Hoffman Bros. Grove, Lyons, Ill. Tickets admitting gentleman and lady 25 cents. Take West Side cars to Ogden and Fortieth avenue. Transfer to Berwyn cars direct to the grove.

## KANGS AS JACKALS.

### THEY TRY TO SECURE PREY FOR THE U. M. W. FAKIRS.

Dolan Imports "Socialist Party" Speakers in Vain Attempt to Head Off Alliance Agitation—Miners Help Alliance Men to Turn Them Down.

Fayette City, Pa., June 14.—Sometimes I have felt that the Kangaroo Social Democrats get too much attention at the hands of S. L. P. men. But then when one looks over the various reports, it is seen that while there is a similarity, the local circumstances give each a new setting and a new turn and add to our knowledge of the natural history of the animal.

Here in the Monongahela Valley it is heart rending to see the starving children, the gaunt women and the suffering ghosts of new victims of the mine owners exploitation, held in line by the Dolan gang and finally plucked of dues by that gang, under the infamous check-off system. This is heart rending, but when you find an ally Kangaroo holding forth to these despairing ones, and in one breath glorifying socialism while in the next he lauds the organized band of pirates running the U. M. W., one's blood must needs boil.

For months the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. have been slowly but surely clearing up the atmosphere of this valley, which is in the Pittsburgh district. Here a local of the S. T. & L. A. has been organized; there the check-off has received its death blow, thus goes the work, a further foothold being gained every day.

As we advance the fakir retreats. His bush-whacking tactics, his threats of mobbing, these could not stay the S. T. & L. A. Then, "happy thought," the fakir confers with his half brother the Kangaroo, and into the district comes the speakers of the Kangs to defend the U. M. W. officials who are leading the miners to slaughter.

August Klenke, formerly an organizer for the Springfield S. D. P.—before the "unity" conference, and later State organizer of the "Socialist" party of Illinois, was engaged by the Kangs of this State to come here and try and save the day for Dolan and his crew. Poor Klenke, he had a hard sledding. He thought the fakirs would do the generous thing by him, but he was left to fight the S. T. & L. A. for the U. M. W. of A., on whatever pickings he could find. The "check-off" left but little for Klenke, and the S. T. & L. A. comrades made life such a burden for him that he decamped. We heard he went to Erie where Heidrich landed him a job as business agent for the Consolidated Fakirs Association there.

Next came the Rev. Putty Cheeks, Vall, sleek and well fed, looking as becomes the recipient of a \$2,000 per year salary. The reverend gentleman came off the river easily, took a look around, sneaked into the back gates of Pittsburgh, got a trouncing there and decamped for parts unknown. No doubt to live the strenuous life of drawing a preacher's salary from the anti-God "genossen."

John Collins, who hailed from Chicago also tried his hand at blocking the Alliance agitation. John was more determined than the others. He stayed longer, played a deeper game and got the worst dose of all. For two weeks before we ran him down, we heard of John, here, there, and everywhere, doing the dirty work of the fakirs. We ran him down in Charleroi in company with the local anti-Dolan faction, mind you. We put it up to John. He refused to answer the miner's question as to the difference of S. L. P. and S. D. P. He fumed, fussed, and crawled, but all to no purpose, the miners planned him down. We challenged him to openly defend the S. D. P., its trade union policy in general and the U. M. W. in particular, against the S. L. P. and the Alliance. Debate to take place then and there or elsewhere; he could choose time. John's answer to the challenge was to slip away. His activity ceased. He tried, however, to break up the newly organized S. T. & L. A. local at Roscoe. All he got was a couple of Stahl stiffs with whom he went into Dolan's new field in the Irwin district. The audience resented the running away of the Kangaroo cheats and the Kangs are thoroughly discredited in this district.

The next comer is the boy wonder from Dayton, Ohio—Nicholas P. Geiger. He is sent out by Greenbaum, Kangaroo National Secretary. I see THE PEOPLE has already published the circular in which Greenbaum offers the boy wonder's service for \$12 per lecture, hall rent and advertising to be paid by those hiring him. We are waiting for the boy wonder.

There are two combination of coal interests in this valley—the river trade and the railway trade. The independent operator has long since retired from the scene. The population of the valley is promiscuously mixed and one race is played against another. The fakirs at Pittsburgh got the major portion of their dues in District 5 from this field. The check-off is cinched; organized or not, and the company death and accident funds are applied

hard and fast. Until the advent of the S. T. & L. A., the miners were more like a lot of sheep in a slaughter pen than anything else.

Now they are ominously silent. There is a break coming and they feel it. Everywhere the Alliance men are listened to with close attention.

The big fakirs come into the region but twice a year. First to have their local heelers elect a previously selected delegate to convention, and second, to collect special funds.

On the occasion of their visits the miners go to the fakirs with their local complaints. He promises to see that their wrongs are righted. The petty thievery of the operators go on just the same. If the fakir calls on the operators he goes there to fasten more securely the chains of the men whose hard earned pennies are even then glistening in his pocket. These are the things the "Socialist Party" is sending speakers here to defend. We welcome them to the valley. If they will send us notice we will help advertise their meetings, for they help us prove our case right up to the handle.

Many times I have felt sorry for the Kangs, have felt that somehow they could be reclaimed, but when I have seen them give their pontifical blessing in the name of socialism to that legion of bloodsuckers running the U. M. W.—whose victims confront me on every side here—then I say, no mercy for the Kangaroo, flay him wherever you meet him.

JORDAN.

## WAGES AND LIVING.

### Relative Increase Between the Two.

An illustration is presented herewith of the increase in the expense of both capital and labor during the past five years, as shown by Dun's index numbers of prices of commodities. The low point of July, 1897, is taken for the starting point and comparison is made with April 1, 1902. At that time the cost of living was 39.13 per cent higher than on July 1, 1897, while the cost of raw and finished material used by manufacturers, miners and railroads was 32.50 per cent higher. As compared with capital, labor's expenses had increased 6.63 per cent more. But a part of the increase in the cost of living represents additional profits to capital, as does a larger part of the increase in the prices of iron and steel, coal, lumber, petroleum, etc. And no small part of the increased cost of coal and petroleum is borne by labor. So the comparison is imperfect; of necessity.

Dun's index numbers are obtained as follows: Quotations of all the necessities of life are taken, including whiskey and tobacco, and in each case the price is multiplied by the annual per capita consumption, which precludes any one commodity having more than its proper weight in the aggregate. For example, the price of a bushel of wheat is multiplied by 5.55, representing the annual per capita consumption of 4.23 bushels for food, and the remainder for feed. The price per pound of coffee is taken nine times, of cheese 2.5 times, of cereals, only fractions of an ounce, in some cases. Thus wide fluctuations in the price of an article little used do not materially affect the index, but changes in the great staples have a large influence in advancing or depressing the total. Breadstuffs include many quotations of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, beans and peas.

Meats include live hogs, beef, sheep, and many provisions, lard, tallow, etc. Dairy and garden products embrace eggs, vegetables, fruits, milk, butter, cheese, etc. Other foods include fish, liquors, condiments, sugar, rice, tobacco, etc. Clothing covers the raw material of each industry and many quotations of woolen, cotton, silk and rubber goods, as well as hides, leather, boots and shoes. These five classes make up the cost of living, aside from rent, fuel and light.

Statement by index numbers of the advance in the cost of living from July 1897, to April 1, 1902:

	1902	1897	Inc.	Inc.
B'stuffs	19.32	10.58	8.64	81.64
Meats	10.47	7.52	2.95	39.18
Dairy	13.83	8.71	5.11	58.73
Misc	8.82	7.88	.94	11.91
Clo's	13.14	13.80	1.33	9.97
Total	97.51	48.52	18.99	39.13

Under the head of metals are included various quotations of pig iron and partially manufactured and finished products, as well as minor metals, tin, lead, copper, etc., and coal and petroleum.

Under miscellaneous are included many grades of hard and soft lumber, lath, brick, lime, glass, turpentine, hemp, linseed oil, paints, fertilizers, and drugs.

Although coal and petroleum are necessities of life, these two classes upon the whole chiefly influence the cost of manufacturing, mining and transportation.

Statement by index numbers of the advance in the cost of manufacturing, mining and transportation from July 1, 1897, to April 1, 1902:

	1902	1897	Inc.	Inc.
Metals	15.153	11.642	3.511	30.16
Misc	16.554	12.288	4.266	34.71
Total	31.707	23.930	7.777	32.50

Increase in the index numbers for the seven classes from July 1, 1897, to April 1, 1902:

	1902	1897	Inc.	Inc.
Ind. No.	99.22	72.45	26.76	36.94

## PENN. S. L. P. CONVENTION

### EARNST WORK BY MILITANTS OF KEYSTONE STATE.

Vigorous Work of the Party Reflected in Report of State Committee—Financial Statement Especially Praiseworthy—Convention Proceedings.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 6.—The annual State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of the State of Pennsylvania was called to order by the State Secretary, William J. Eberle at Macabee Hall, Nos. 1305 and 1307 State street, Erie, Pa., on May 30, 10 a. m., with the following delegates present:

D. M. Schacter, Allegheny; Charles Zeak, Altoona; Pietro Sambuco, Blythedale; S. Schulberg, Braddock; Fred D. Thomas, Du Bois; Herman Diehl, Easton; L. M. Cunningham, Erie; Thomas Lawry, Homestead; Henry Bertin, Jeannette; D. E. Gilchrist, Pittsburg; H. A. Goff, Jr., Pittsburg; P. C. Tesson, Pittsburg; James Illingworth, Rankin; J. H. Dreher, Scranton; Peter Schwindling, Sutersville; J. A. McConnell, Wilkensburg; William Adams, Wilmerding; Louis Ferrari, Yohogahany; Enos Schwartz, Loca 190, Pittsburg; Edward Fornof, Local 191, Allegheny; Cataldo Carfagno, Local 340, Blythedale; W. J. Burns, Local 356, Braddock; George S. Fisher, Local 358, Belle Vernon.

The temporary officers were: Chairman, L. M. Cunningham; Vice-Chairman, James Illingworth; Secretaries, William J. Eberle and D. M. Schacter. Comrades Burns Fornof, and Bertin were elected as a Committee on Credentials.

During a recess, declared in order to allow the Credentials Committee time to make out its report, the following song, dedicated especially to the State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Pennsylvania, held at Erie, Pa., on Friday, May 30, 1902, with words by Comrade D. E. Gilchrist, was sung by Comrade H. A. Goff, Jr., to the air of the Tale of the Kangaroo, from the Burgomaster, all the delegates joining in the chorus:

### THE TALE OF THE KANGAROO.

I. In a room far away in old Gotham, I was christened a Kangaroo, Just because I said no, Your Buzz Say don't go, 'Twould spoil schemes I've long had in view.

Then I rose up to speak, For I thought they were weak, And full soon would weave them outside. But the brutes threw me out, With kick, cuff, and clout, And since then at me have cried:

Oh, Multi Coccoa party, Oh, Social Democrat, In one State you have this name, In another you have that; You've tried to fool the workers With a brand new name or two, But when you see the Buzz Saw You're the same old Kangaroo.

II. Three years have gone by Since that tenth of July, And I've tried every trick that I knew, I've tried to my tail Debs, Herron and Vail, All freaks that should draw at a show; Then there's Heydrick and Barnes And my Trade Yoonun yarns And Weeping Jeems of Armory fame; But all that macths nix out, The yells at me rouse, And at me continually rail.

Chorus. On recommendation of the Credentials Committee all the above-named delegates were seated.

The following order of business was next adopted:

1. Election of Permanent Chairman.
2. Election of Permanent Vice-Chairman.
3. Election of two permanent Secretaries.
4. Election of Committee on Resolutions.
5. Introduction of Resolutions and other matters.
6. Election of Committee on Constitution.
7. Election of Committee on Officers' Report.
8. Election of Committee on Ways and Means.
9. Officers' Report.
10. Report of Delegates.
11. Correspondence.
12. Nomination of Candidates.
13. Reports of Committees.
14. New Business.
15. Good and Welfare.
16. Adjournment.

The following permanent officers and committees were elected:

Chairman—D. E. Gilchrist.  
Vice-Chairman—L. M. Cunningham.  
Secretaries—William J. Eberle and D. M. Schacter.

Committee on Resolutions—Lawry, Illingworth and Schulberg.  
Committee on Constitution—Adams, Tesson and McConnell.  
Committee on Officers' Report—Fornof, Dreher and Fisher.

Committee on Ways and Means—Goff, Jr., Burns and Zeak.

The Secretary then read the following report, which was referred to the Committee on Officers' Report and after-

ward on their recommendation, adopted as read by the convention.

### SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF PENNSYLVANIA CONVENTION, ERIE, PA., MAY 30, 1902.

Report of the Secretary of the State Committee.

Comrades—By means of official circulars and through the columns of our Party organs, the members of the Party throughout the State have been kept so well posted on that work that has been accomplished by your State Committee during the past twelve months, that a lengthy review of the events of the year is unnecessary, except as to such incidents from which lessons should be drawn for our future guidance.

The intensified trustification of industries during the past year, with its concomitant struggle between the Capitalist Class for more profits and the Working Class for better conditions has made it easier for us to gain access to the ears of the workers with the teachings of Socialism; and although the fact that the Working Class is accepting our principle of political and economic organization based upon the irrepressible class struggle, has not yet been made apparent by a crystallization of that belief into votes for the Socialist Labor Party, does not prove that we are not making immense strides towards the Socialist Republic.

When we see the desperate antics of the Capitalist Class to stave off the day of its downfall by means of "Civic Federations" and imitation "Socialist" parties; when we hear the various lackeys of Capitalism, the preachers, labor fakirs and politicians of various stripes and denominations squeal and plead and howl and shout themselves hoarse, in useless and powerless denunciation of "the wave of Socialism which is travelling across the State," we can rest assured that the Proletarian Army of the Revolution is marching and that the tread of its footsteps, approaching nearer and nearer, will soon make the Capitalist Class and the vermin with which it is infested, hunt for havens of refuge, which the Socialists of the world will try to make exceedingly scarce.

The Socialist Labor Party has become fixed, firmly rooted, and a recognized figure in politics, and is destined to accomplish the purpose for which it was organized, has been proven over and over again.

While the machinations of the Capitalist Class may time and again annoy us from without and may even cause dissensions within the Party itself, the only result will be to remove from our midst permanently those who are dishonest, and temporarily those who are at present too timid, or not clear-sighted enough to perceive that the firm methods and honest tactics of the Party are attacked.

The assassination of President William McKinley was utilized by our enemies to the fullest extent in their efforts not only to retard, but to actually scuttle and annihilate the Socialist Labor Party.

All the foul mouthpieces of Capitalism belched forth lie upon lie, slander upon slander, calumny upon calumny, and all to no avail.

Through it all the S. L. P. stood like a rock, its speakers ever exposing the mean, contemptible and villainous work of the Capitalist Class, while it might be mentioned in the passing that the "ME TOO" and all other bogus Socialists, cravenly and cowardly slinked into their holes.

Today the Socialist Labor Party stands cleaner and firmer than ever before, while the dirty methods of the Capitalist Class and its lackeys were so thoroughly exposed, that they virtually proved to be in the nature of a boomerang.

While we gained a decisive victory last fall in our fight in the courts against the bogus "Socialist party," virtually compelling them to add another to their already long list of names, we shall again be compelled to go into court to protect our Party name against the spurious "Socialist" party. This we will continue to have to do until we become an official party, or the judge renders such a decision as will prevent any other man or body of men from purloining our name, either in whole or in part.

During the past year there has been considerable agitation throughout the State. Section Eastern repeatedly had speakers from New York. Comrades Schulberg and McConnell were on the tour in western Pennsylvania for a number of weeks, visiting New Castle, Sharon, and Erie, and speaking in Westmoreland County under the direction of the Westmoreland County Committee, while Sections Jeannette, Latrobe, Yohogahany and Sutersville of that county raised the funds necessary to defray the expenses. The Circuit Organizer, W. S. Dalton, worked in Pennsylvania until July, and then worked in New Jersey and New York until the November election, when it was found necessary to discontinue that kind of agitation on account of shortage of funds.

At any rate, it is questionable whether the globe-trotter style of agitation gives the best results that could be obtained for such an outlay of money.

In our opinion the better way would be to locate a speaker at some particular point, and have him remain there, covering the neighboring points, until permanent results can be obtained. This of course should not bar the State Committee from arranging a tour for the candidates nominated to head our ticket.

At the 1900 State Convention the following resolution was passed:

Whereas, We appreciate the great ad-

(Continued on page 21.)

## TRAPPED.

### MONEY PAID TO SECURE FREEDOM FROM INTERFERENCE.

Bricklayers' Union Officials in Court On Charge of Extortion—Had Agreed To Assist Employer—Money Paid In the Astor House.

Accused of extorting money from Charles Jungman, a wealthy builder, at No. 186 Beach avenue, in the Bronx, William P. Hanlon, of No. 110 East One Hundred and Twenty-first street, and James Donnelly, of No. 105 Leroy street, walking delegates of Bricklayers' Union No. 37, were arraigned in the Centre street court yesterday.

The prisoners were arrested in the Astor House by Jerome Detectives McCouville and Savage.

They swore they saw Jungman pay them \$70 on their promise not to interfere with non-union workmen he is employing on a row of houses in Westchester avenue.

Jungman said Hanlon had come to him some time ago and said that he must discharge all the non-union men he had or else "fix it" with Hanlon, who, Jungman said, had demanded \$500 and threatened that unless paid, he would have the Bricklayers' Union boycott Jungman.

Jungman refused to pay Hanlon \$500, and the latter, Jungman said, made it impossible for the builder to secure new material.

Jungman then agreed to pay \$100 to the walking delegate if he would promise not to interfere with him hereafter.

Jungman telephoned Hanlon that he would meet him in the Astor House and turn over the money. On his way to keep the appointment the builder went to the District Attorney's office, where he stated the matter to Mr. Jerome. Then a roll of bills containing \$7 was marked and returned to Jungman, who went to the Astor House.

Hanlon, accompanied by Donnelly, met the builder, and when he turned the money over to Hanlon at the bar Detective Savage and McCouville were standing near by watching the proceedings.

They arrested Hanlon and Donnelly and took them to Police Headquarters. The marked money was found in Hanlon's pocket, and Donnelly had a paper purporting to be a statement from Jungman that if not interfered with he would hereafter employ none but union laborers. This document was pronounced a forgery.

Both prisoners were bailed out by Tammany leader Patrick J. Ryder, who came to Police Headquarters in a cab accompanied by Magistrate Brann.

### WOOLEN TRUST FRANTIC.

Providence, R. I., June 18.—Completely foiled in every attempt it has made to break the strike of the weavers against the two-loom system, the Woollen Trust has become frantic. Upon the petition of the American Woollen Company, Chief Justice Stines yesterday granted a preliminary injunction restraining the members of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance Textile Union from "interfering with the employees of the company or the conduct of its business."

The injunction is the most sweeping of any which has been issued in this State. This is the second injunction against the strikers. The first one was issued in Massachusetts. The strikers are undismayed by the injunction and are standing firm as a rock.



# PENN. S. L. P. CONVENTION

(Continued from page 1).

advantages that would be derived from bringing the entire membership of the Party in this State into closer contact, one with another; be it

Resolved, That the State Committee be hereby authorized to have the State Secretary devote his entire time to Party work, and to compensate him for the same, providing the financial condition of the Party warrants it.

The financial conditions not allowing sufficient living wages to allow the State Secretary to devote his entire time to that office, arrangements were made to place an Allegheny County, S. L. P., and D. A. 15, S. T. & L. A. whereby the State Secretary devotes all of his time to the movement, each organization paying a portion of his wages, the State Committee's share being \$5 per week.

Comrade Val. Remmel was elected to fill the position, and took charge on July 1, 1902. Owing to illness, Comrade Remmel resigned in September, and Comrade S. J. Eberle was temporarily elected to fill the vacancy, which election was afterward made permanent.

The Mileage Fund established a year ago has also proven a success. There is on hand in that fund \$143.81, which does away to a great extent with the worry of raising funds to pay the railroad expenses of delegates to the State Convention.

The result of local troubles in Sections upon the Sections themselves are exemplified in the cases of Sections Philadelphia and Wickhaven, should teach us to nip such troubles in the bud, before the whole membership can be dragged in. To accomplish this, it will be necessary for the Sections to enforce a rigid discipline upon all their members.

Your State Committee has already put into action a plan for raising campaign funds. If the various comrades and sympathizers each do their share, the plan will be sure to be a success.

It therefore remains for the Committee on Ways and Means to devise ways in which these tickets can be disposed of at once, and the cash turned in as soon as possible, and also to suggest means by which the Sections will be better able to assist the State Committee financially.

The below Financial Report will show what has been done financially by Pennsylvania both for the movement in the State, as shown by the books of the State Committee, and for the movement at large, as shown by the columns of THE PEOPLE.

Since the question of whether the economic organization might not eventually dominate the political organization, if proper precautions are not taken, has been frequently heard of late, it would be in order for this convention to discuss the advisability of dropping Section 6 of the State Constitution, which reads as follows:

"Each local of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance shall be entitled to a delegate to the Party's State Convention, but such delegate must have the qualifications of the regular delegate of the Socialist Labor Party. Locals must pay all expenses of their delegates."

On May 21, 1902, the State Committee closed the vote on candidates for the new committee. The incoming State Committee will be: Val. Remmel, D. E. Ghehrst, J. A. McConnell, H. A. Goff, Sr., John F. Taylor, William C. Cowan, and James Illingworth; and William J. Eberle as State Secretary.

The State ticket to be nominated by this convention is: Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and two Congressmen-at-Large. Nomination papers will be ready for signatures as soon as this convention adjourns, and in order to allow the papers to be filed at an early date, and thus to leave our hands entirely free to attend to the work of agitation, all nomination papers should be returned not later than July 1.

As we will have a general election this fall, all Sections should immediately nominate full tickets, County, Judicial, Con-

gressional, Senatorial, and Legislative. WM. J. EBERLE, State Secretary.

EDWARD MESSER, D. E. GILCHRIST, H. A. GOFF, SR., J. A. MCCONNELL, S. SCHULBERG, JAMES ILLINGWORTH, GEO. A. BROWN (Absent).

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Members.	Sec-tions.	Due Stamps.	Donations.
300 Allegheny County	2,450	\$201 35	
9 Allentown	60	5 00	
7 Berks County	44	4 00	
24 Bethlehem	133	15 85	
21 Blair County	93	11 75	
10 Boring	22		
4 Du Bois	30		
24 Easton	240	16 00	
39 Erie	37	29 80	
10 Grove City	21	2 00	
10 Hawk Run	32	1 20	
12 Houtzdale	25	4 00	
33 Jeannette	198	34 05	
20 Kane	53	5 05	
35 Latrobe	105	4 20	
10 Montgomery County	26		
12 Patton	180	7 05	
27 Philadelphia	180	10 35	
4 Quakertown	26		
11 Scranton	72	3 00	
11 Stoneboro	20	2 00	
33 Sterville	123	7 00	
10 Wickhaven	80	7 75	
50 Yohoghan	480	27 00	
12 Members at Large	98		
		4795	

Local No. 189	3 00
Local No. 358	5 00
Individual Donations	43 25
Profit on Due Stamps	294 96
Sale of Supplies	35 20
Westmoreland County Committee	38 10
Loan from John Zelhor	25 00
Loan from J. M. McCormick	50 00

Total Receipts, \$855 10  
Donations for purposes outside the State of Pennsylvania:

Allegheny County	\$639 76	\$54 85
Balance of State	288 82	50 35

Total ..... \$928 58 \$105 20  
Disbursements.

Agitation	\$386 84
Secretary's salary	240 00
Law suit to protect our name, S. L. P.	124 25
Current expenses, literature and supplies	126 41
Westmoreland County Committee (loan)	15 75
Printing	10 74
Typewriter	10 03
Rent	8 00
Total	\$922 04
Receipts	\$855 10

Deficit ..... \$66 94  
The convention then adjourned until 2 p. m.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention was called to order at 2:40 P. M.

After the roll had been called, the report of the Committee on Resolutions was taken up seriatim.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution No. 1.—Presented by Local 189, S. T. & L. A., and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Pennsylvania State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party endorse the S. T. & L. A., and recognize the present and future necessity for the class-conscious Economic Organization of the Working Class to aid the political movement in the conquest of the powers of government; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention urge upon all members of the S. L. P. to affiliate themselves with the S. T. & L. A., and also urge all the workers to join the same in the class struggle over the possession of the tools of production; and be it further

Resolved, That we condemn the idea of permitting any permanent employee of the S. L. P. to be a member of the old-style trade unions, but all such should be compelled to become members of the S. T. & L. A.

Resolution No. 2, on State Constitution, in reference to Section 6, which reads:—Each Local of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance shall be entitled to a delegate in the Party's State Convention, but such delegate must have the qualifications of the regular delegate of the Socialist Labor Party. Locals must pay all the expenses of their delegates.

Resolved, That the word "Local" after the word "each" shall be stricken out, and the word "District" shall be inserted. Unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

Resolution No. 3, presented by Comrade James Illingworth of Rankin, Pa., was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be elected from Section Allegheny County, whose duty it shall be to draw up a fitting leaflet covering the political conditions in this State, and dealing with State Issues.

Comrades Ed Hesser, H. A. Goff, Sr., and William Adams were elected on said committee.

Resolutions 4, 5, 6 and 7, presented by D. Sambuco for Branch Blythesdale and unanimously adopted:

Resolution No. 4:

Whereas, In the State of Pennsylvania, we could get a good movement of the Italian workingmen, provided the proper effort was put forth, and

Whereas, We believe that there is a thoroughly class-conscious Italian member of our party given power to act in the capacity of Organizer, with such limited power as shall be given by this Convention or the State Committee, therefore, be it

Resolved, That an Italian organizer, a member in good standing, and under the absolute supervision of the State Committee, be elected as soon as possible, to act as organizer among the Italians, and give general information as to

our Party to the Italians of our State. Resolution No. 5:

Whereas, "Il Proletario" is occupying itself mostly with the Socialist movement in Italy, and devotes but little time to the movement in America, be it

Resolved, That this Convention recommends to the management of "Il Proletario" that its mission should be the same as the other Party organs, i. e.,

First—To interest itself mainly with the American movement and, incidentally, smash organized scabbery, and

Second—As of secondary importance International propaganda.

Resolution No. 6:

Whereas, In "Il Proletario" have appeared articles signed by "Gemmose," with a view to organizing the Italians apart from our idea of solidarity in the nature of a Socialist body with its own organization, but to be affiliated with the S. L. P., be it

Resolved, That "Il Proletario" be instructed that the working class of America must be welded into that class-conscious body of the S. L. P. and its economic arm, the S. T. & L. A., and that we denounce any attempt at organizing along national or any other than class lines.

Resolution No. 7:

Whereas, There exists in Blythesdale, Allegheny County, a fine movement of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A., and that with very little assistance they can secure a hall of their own, be it

Resolved, That this Convention approves the efforts of Branch Blythesdale to build itself a hall and recommends to the members throughout the State that they do all possible to help Blythesdale in this effort.

On motion Comrade Jean Valdesali was elected as the Italian Organizer, with the provision that he is to send a written report to the State Committee at least once a month.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS.

The Committee on Officers' Reports recommended the adoption of the Secretary's report and suggestions as read.

On motion the committee's report was accepted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

The Committee on Ways and Means submitted the following report, which was adopted by the Convention:

In submitting our report we cannot suggest any better method of raising funds than those in operation at the present. We urge the comrades throughout the State to push the sale of the donation tickets which they have in their possession. We believe that if the comrades make an earnest effort to push these tickets it will result in cleaning up the debt which is hampering the State organization. We further recommend that the comrades in Allegheny County suggest different ways to raise funds and that a referendum vote should be taken by the Party in this State as to which method we will adopt.

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

The Auditing Committee offered the following report:

Pittsburg, Pa., May 28th, 1902.  
To the State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party:

Greetings:—We, the undersigned, auditors of Section Allegheny County, have examined the books of the State Committee and found them correct.

Signed, James Asdale, H. F. Locke, P. C. Tesson.

On motion the report of the Auditing Committee was received and filed.

REPORT OF DELEGATES.

The report of delegates was then called for, and, on the whole, showed an encouraging amount of activity throughout the State. Particularly was this true in the western part of Pennsylvania, where considerable headway has been made towards the annihilation of those lackeys of capitalism known as the labor fakirs.

The delegates from locals affiliated with D. A. 15, S. T. & L. A., reported that Comrade Frank Jordan was acting as organizer for said District in the coal fields of Western Pennsylvania.

CANDIDATES.

The following comrades were then elected to be candidates of the S. L. P. of Pennsylvania at the election November 4th, 1902.

Governor—William Adams, Wilmerding, Pa., paper carrier.

Lieutenant Governor—Donald L. Munro, Altoona, Pa., machinist.

Secretary of Internal Affairs—Frank Feehan, Fayette City, Pa., coal miner.

Congressmen at Large—W. H. Thomas, Buena Vista, coal miner; L. M. Cunningham, Erie, Pa., painter.

On motion, the State Committee was authorized to fill any and all vacancies occurring from any cause on the State ticket.

PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we reaffirm our allegiance to the militant International Socialist movement and readopt the platform of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States.

On motion, the State Committee was instructed to send an organizer to Scranton, Pa., as soon as funds will permit, and to keep him there until results are shown.

On motion, the secretaries were instructed to submit the proceedings of this Convention to the State Committee, and that body have a sufficient number printed for distribution.

A motion to donate \$16.00, the remainder of the mileage fund, to the State Committee, was carried.

A motion to adjourn till Saturday, 9 A. M., was carried.

SATURDAY'S SESSION.

Meeting was called to order by the Chairman at 9:40 A. M. After the roll had been called Comrade B. Reinstein of Buffalo was given the floor. He spoke on methods of agitation and was followed by other comrades, who also spoke on the good and welfare of the organization.

The convention then closed with three rousing cheers and a tiger for the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade

and Labor Alliance, and the Party organs. (Signed), WM. J. EBERLE, D. M. SACHTER, Secretaries.

N. B.—Comrades W. H. Thomas of Buena Vista and L. M. Cunningham of Erie, have since the convention adjourned, tendered to the State Committee their resignations as candidates for the office of Congressmen-at-Large. Their resignations were accepted and since those offices were abolished by the State Legislature at a recent session, the State Committee found it unnecessary to fill the vacancies.

(Signed), WM. J. EBERLE, State Secretary.

KLENKE TRAPPED.

Forced to Confess Rascality—Exciting Incidents Attend Penn. Convention.

August Klenke, a shining light in the Socialist, Social Democrat, Multi-Cocoa, Public Ownership party, says he did not wait until "the old man" (his father) died to get his share of the estate, but took his legacy out of his father's pocket while he was yet in the flesh, and came to American to organize the Working Class to fight the "robber Capitalist Class."

When the delegates to the State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, held in Erie May 30-31, arrived at the hall to begin the afternoon session, August Klenke and several others, members of the party of many names were standing at the entrance. Klenke straightway proceeded to tell the delegates of the S. L. P. that they were the most ungrateful and inconsiderate Socialists that he had ever met, and he had met legions of them; because after being pronounced dead by the doctors of the multifarious named party, and having the holy reverence (who are engaged in meeting out Socialism to the avowed atheists of the above named party), sign requiem over the ashes of the Buzz Saw, after which it had been consigned to the earth, the blamed thing kept on bobbing up in a most annoying and exasperating fashion. Then "Alhooost" told how he, "Alhooost," singly and alone had come down into Pittsburg and organized a Section of the Cocoa party numbering some 72 odd members. Then, Mamie Hayes like, he told us how the vote of the dead and defunct S. L. P. had been going down, down, down, until it now received a lot of 00000.

At this moment Comrade Thomas Lawry said: "By the way, Klenke, how did you come to this country?"

"On a ship."

"Yes, I know. But how did you pay your fare?"

"With money, I guess."

"Yes, yes; but where did you get the money to pay your fare?"

"Out of my pocket."

"In whose pocket was it before it got into yours?"

"In the old man's," (his father) drawled Klenke.

"Then it is true, as reported, you stole the money your poor old father had saved for a certain purpose and came to America to organize the Working Class to fight the Capitalist Class?"

"Yehes, to be sure, c-e-r-tainly, why not? I preferred not to wait until the old man died to get my share of his estate, but choose to take it while he was alive," drawled the great business agent.

"Oh, that's nothing," breaks in a little thin Kang, with a thinner voice. Ninety-nine men out of every one hundred would poison their old men (their fathers) to get their money."

"Is that your opinion of the men you are trying to organize in your Cocoa party?"

"Yes, sire; I tell you any man who thought his old dad had a few dollars would give him poison in order to get possession of it."

At this point some one mentioned the Weeping Jeems army episode; and pointing towards the armory of the local N. G. E. L. said: "Your man Carey says he voted for that appropriation measure because the militia was a working man's organization."

"Yes," said "Alhooost," pointing towards the armory, "and that company of State militia is chock full of men who belong to our party."

These were Klenke's exact words.

This was enough for us, and we went into the hall to take up the work of the convention.

Some time during the afternoon a delegation of the Multi-Cocoas, including Klenke, and headed by Heydrick, came into the hall and ranged themselves in a row on the left side of the room.

Comrade J. A. McConnell, speaking to a motion that was being considered, suddenly digressed and facing Klenke, Heydrick, and their dupes, began a scathing oratorical arraignment of the gang.

Comrade P. C. Tesson rose to a point of order, which was right and proper (his point was; that we should follow the regular order, and require that all delegates speak to the resolution); but Chairman Gilchrist ruled the point not well taken, and requested McConnell to proceed. When McConnell finished, Comrade Thomas Lawry took the floor and for twenty minutes in the most eloquent language, showed the honest rank and file what manner of men they were training with when they were in the company of the leaders of the multifarious named party.

Following Lawry, Comrade Eberle took the floor and spoke pointedly, directly, and emphatically to Heydrick and Klenke. Then Comrade Schulberg waded into them. When Schulberg finished, Heydrick arose to answer the charges brought against him, and his fellow fakirs, but instead of attempting an answer, started to abuse and vilify the members of the S. L. P. The chair had told him he could use an hour of the convention's very valuable time in answering the charges, but by actual count he was on the floor but eight minutes, and sat down with great, but impotent, rage plainly manifesting itself.

Vice-Chairman Comrade Cunningham, of Section Erie, who was once a member of the Multi-Cocoa party in Erie, then arose and in a few remarks told how the leaders charged the members of the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. with this and that, and then when asked for

proof, would always say: "Well, So and So says so; and upon seeing So and So, he would say it was not him but another Mr. So and So that said so and so was so." But he had found that the S. L. P. made no charge it couldn't back with proof, and that is why he left the Multis and joined the Fighting S. L. P.

The convention then proceeded with its business, and Heydrick, Klenke, and their followers proceeded on their way. That same evening not less than five meetings were held on the street corners, all being attended by good crowds.

The Multis attended the meeting at which Comrade Schulberg spoke, and no doubt had intended to create a disturbance, or possibly assault Schulberg. They did not possess sufficient courage for this, for Klenke said, just as an officer interfered: "If you don't quit calling me names, I will resort to physical force." Bear that in mind when you encounter this physical force Klenke, Comrades, and remind him of it.

The next day we visited and addressed the wage-slaves of several manufacturing establishments during the noon hour, pointing out the difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the party of many names.

On Saturday evening we held more street meetings, and again Heydrick and physical force Klenke put in appearance and received a well merited arraignment at the hands of our speakers. The meeting concluded with three cheers for the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 8.

D. E. G.

NEWS FROM ...

THE FIELD OF LABOR.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

There seems to be a sudden cessation in the twaddle anent the blessings conferred on society by conciliation, mediation and arbitration. The vigorous clashes of the past few weeks, first in Providence, then in West Virginia, and finally in Paterson, seem to have made this an unfavorable season in which to inculcate the belief that capital and labor are brothers, or that they are even distant relatives. When machine guns are placed in commanding position in the public street, as in Providence; when dynamite is dropped down a mining shaft, killing two and wounding three, as in West Virginia; when workmen's meetings are prohibited and troops called out to intimidate strikers as in Paterson, there is no opportunity to spin yarns about imaginative relations, or induce intelligent men and women to grow estate over a condition of affairs that is purely a fictitious creation. Facts are against such things being successfully done at present, for facts are stubborn things that do not get out of the way of untruths no matter how finely woven, but smash them with a greater irreverence than that manifested by the bitter iconoclast in his attacks upon the cherished idols of old.

The class struggle will not go down. All attempts to blur it out will fail. It is irrepresible and will not down. According to a report from Indiana, it is proposed to carry the class struggle into religion, by organizing a labor-union church from which the rich will be excluded. While this, undoubtedly, is a significant indication, it is hardly to be commended as wise. It were better by far to exclude the capitalists from the trade unions, to keep them out of labor organizations by excluding such of their tools as John Mitchell and Samuel Gompers.

The trade unionist must also exclude the capitalist from public office. They must debar them from a seat in the legislature, congress, or the Presidential Chair just as rigorously as they would debar them from a seat in their labor-union church. When the trades unionists pursue such a course on the lines laid down by socialist science they will do something beneficial to themselves and their class.

In the meanwhile, the class struggle may be expected to resume its wonted sway. The attempts of the Civic Federation to smother it, have proven abortive. They have proven that when conciliation, mediation and arbitration do not stand for deception, as in the case of the iron workers' strike in San Francisco or the Teamsters' strike in Boston, when they do not stand for Mark Hanna's political aspirations and the introduction of his soft coal into eastern markets, as in the early part of the coal strike, they are failures in the settlement of labor troubles.

This Civic Federation bubble has burst a little earlier than was anticipated. It was feared at one time, that the prestige and influence that fostered and protected it, both in the camp of the capitalists and the labor fakirs, might obscure the real relations existing between capital and labor, to the detriment of the latter and the profit of the former. That the facts relating to the class struggle have made this impossible, is evidence of the intensity with which the struggle is waged. When the combined forces of society fail to delude the workers by false teachings, and pretensions to friendliness and mutual interest, then is the class struggle a vital force indeed!

With such a bubble burst, the path of the class-conscious socialist is made easier. The class struggle stands forth in all its nakedness. It now behooves the class-conscious socialist to go to work and use this fact accordingly.

Sozialistische Arbeiter-Zeitung.

Owned and Published by the Socialist Labor Party.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year ..... \$1.00

Six Months ..... .50

Three Months ..... .25

Editorial Rooms and Business Office, 230 St. Clair Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

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NEWS FROM ...

## THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

"THE MANIA FOR WEALTH."

There are many errors afloat regarding the cause of the concentration of wealth. According to one of these it is due to avarice. Wealth piles up and concentrates because the gathering of wealth has become a personal mania. Thus, concentrated wealth is in the last analysis a personal disease which one writer has called "The Disease of Money Getting." This view of the matter is, needless to say, wrong in the extreme. It can be noticed that those who are the possessors of concentrated wealth are likewise the most lavish spenders. With them personally the aim seems to be not the getting, but the spending of wealth; while their disease is one of wasteful and reckless expenditure. The scions of the houses of the Vanderbilts, Goulds and others, may be referred to as a demonstration of this fact.

The concentration of wealth is due to economic causes. The industrial development of capitalism requires an ever larger capitalization to secure success and insure stability. A man or number of men who engage in any capitalist enterprise are not in it long before they realize the insufficiency of their capital as the necessity of enlarging it to prevent its expropriation by competitors. Especially is this the case among the largest capitalists where the stakes are greatest and the need for capital correspondingly greater. If we go back to the good old days of small capital, when every man was his own producer, or when he produced for a market strictly local in its limits, we'll find that wealth concentration was then unknown



# THE FRENCH ELECTIONS

THE GREAT VICTORY OF THE WORKINGMEN OF FRANCE  
OVER THE POLITICAL AGENTS OF THE MORIBUND MIDDLE CLASS.

Millerand is Dead—Millerandism is a Corpse. Socialism is Alive and Stronger Than Ever As a Result of the Sterling Fight of the Class-Conscious Stalwarts of Parti Ouvrier Francaise.

It was, upon the whole, a great victory that the militant socialists of France won at the recent legislative election. Yet in their official organs they speak of it modestly, and seem only conscious of having done their best. It looks, in fact, as if the magnitude of their achievement could be more fully realized and its world-wide import more readily perceived by such as ourselves, placed at a distance from the scene of the conflict, than by the comrades who were engaged in the fighting. At the close of the battle, the incidental losses unavoidably suffered at a few points, or the disappointments caused by overanguine expectations, must have cast their dark shadows upon the general result and obscured in the minds of the victorious fighters its obvious meaning; whereas, calmly viewing, as we may do from here, the advantages gained, and duly considering their inevitable effect upon the socialist movement far beyond the boundaries of France, we may at this moment be in a better position to form a correct estimate of their actual value. At any rate, in the light of all the facts that have come to our knowledge, we deem it safe to say that the net outcome of the French election is a death blow to that bogus "socialism" and its "new method," which the political agents of the moribund middle class have of late years been pushing to the front everywhere in a desperate effort to wipe more before the now awakening proletarian masses, and to disrupt their class-conscious organizations.

Let us here, in the first place, briefly state the developments which not only sustain but impose this conclusion. To those at least of our readers who have not closely followed the trend of French affairs, a cursory retrospect will no doubt prove helpful in forming an intelligent opinion. From the fall of the Paris Commune in 1871 to the foundation, in 1879, of the Parti Ouvrier Francaise (French Labor Party), upon a platform drawn by Jules Guesde, with the co-operation of Karl Marx, there was practically in France no working class movement. These were the palmy days of the capitalist "Republic." The exploiting classes reigned supreme, by terror. Those were also, by the way, the palmy days—the Bismarckian days—of Imperialism in Germany; and so much alike were the conditions of the working people in both countries that any observing man could already then see at a glance how little the relation of exploited to exploiter in a society fundamentally resting on economic inequality is affected by the political form of government. The political power in such a society is naturally vested in the exploiting classes, who use it regardless of its form to maintain at any cost their economic system; and when a class-conscious socialist urges upon the despoiled but unconscious wage-workers the necessity of wresting that power from their despoilers, it is obviously not a mere change of political form that he contemplates, but a complete revolution in the economic structure.

The men who founded the P. O. F. were not "parliamentary idiots." They were not suffering from "that strange disease which," as Marx observed in his eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte, "has infected Europe since 1848, and is known as 'parliamentary cretinism,' a disease that relegates to an imaginary world those who are attacked by it; that deprives them of all sense, of all remembrance, of all capacity to comprehend the real, external world." They had fully grasped the fundamental truth which we have stated; the simple truth, established by all the great facts of history, that in politics, as in all other things, the form does not alter the substance, and that no form is taken which the nature and state of the substance itself do not require or permit; that the political weapon, which has evolved in common with all the war engines known to the student of "social progress," may vary in shape at different times and in different countries, according to the varying conditions of the conflict between the ruling classes for absolute dominion; but that the object which these classes have in view, and for which they have always battled and are still battling among themselves, is at all times and everywhere the same, namely, the political subjection and economic plunder of the defenseless body of the nation; so that, whatever form the political weapon may have come to assume, its possession is the first requirement of the defenseless in their struggle for economic independence. To take it or submit to it is their only alternative. And the taking of it—ever so peaceably, as may be done in countries of universal suffrage, or forcibly, as must be done in countries of proletarian disfranchisement—is in itself a revolutionary act; it is, of necessity, the first step in the Social Revolution.

Comprehending all this and much more to the same effect, the founders of the P. O. F. acted accordingly. In the preamble to its programme may be read today its fundamental declaration, which has remained unaltered since its adoption by the constituent congress of the Party, held at Marseilles in 1879: "The collective ownership of the means of production can be brought about in no other way than by the revolutionary action of the working class, organized

into a distinct political party." And this was supplemented by the adopted report of the platform committee, which, in the part of it relating to the duties (or imperative mandate) of representatives elected by the Party, expressed itself as follows: "In forcing to the front the demands for immediate relief, which the Party has inscribed in its programme, its representatives shall strictly abstain from all compromise whatever with the political parties represented in the various elective bodies of the country."

Upon these lines, slowly, but steadily, the P. O. F. went on, making recruits and availing itself of every incident in the daily struggle for bread to awaken the class-consciousness of wage-workers. In 1881, when barely two years old, it boldly entered the electoral contest by presenting municipal and legislative candidates in several cities, including Paris.

At Commeny its entire municipal ticket was elected. The miners there were on strike, and the first act of the Socialist council was to demand the immediate withdrawal of the troops and to vote an appropriation of 25,000 francs (\$5,000) for the relief of the strikers' wives and children. Of course the resolutions of the council were promptly vetoed by the prefect of the department. (The prefect is an administrative governor, appointed by the Minister of the Interior.) But the Socialist policy concerning the demands of labor for protection and redress was thus practically illustrated, while the callousness of the national powers in the service of capitalism cast a vivid light far and wide on the political side of the class struggle.

In the meantime, however, the clear-sighted members and politicians of the capitalist class had come to realize that the violent repression of the Paris Commune had not forever settled the social question, and that the prolonged imprisonment or exile of its survivors was contributing not a little, even among the previously conservative masses of the provinces, to the success of the now scientific agitation carried on by the P. O. F. The advocates of amnesty had therefore finally prevailed. It goes without saying that its granting was grandiloquently advertised by capitalist organs as an act of unexampled generosity, and as a token of reconciliation between "the two indispensable elements of society, Capital and Labor."

The exiles came back; but, singular as it may seem, some of them immediately displayed a strong feeling of hostility to the P. O. F., even to the extent of attempting the formation of another party, called the "Socialist Alliance." Among them figured Longuet and Jourde, whose economic notions had always been, even at that time, and have "consistently" remained ever since, extremely crude and confused. Both, of course, are now "ministerialists." The Alliance soon disappeared; but in the very heart of the P. O. F. there were now wanting "elements of strength," which in the due course of time revealed themselves as elements of disruption. Their leader was Paul Brousse, a man that Karl Marx had befriended in London, but not sufficiently trusted to desire his attendance at the conference with Guesde when the programme of the P. O. F. was under consideration. Brousse entered the P. O. F.; but, at the municipal elections of 1881, when he ran in the Paris district of Montmartre as its candidate, he showed his "independence" of the Party's programme by issuing one of his own make. This remarkable infraction of the most obvious rules of organization came up for debate before the congress of that year. There, Brousse and his friends—including Benoit Malon, Joffrin and the now "ministerialist" Fourniere—argued in justification of his course that the "slow progress of the Party" and the failure of its candidates at the polls were owing to the programme itself. They consequently moved a resolution authorizing each district to issue its own electoral programme, on the ground that "the workers of different districts have not the same needs and aspirations." The absurdity and mischief of such a contention were exposed in a counter-resolution moved by Guesde, but no action was taken, and the whole matter was referred to the congress of the following year, which, packed by the Broussists, decided in favor of "liberty, 'autonomy' and 'Possibilism.'"

The "Guesdists" immediately withdrew and held another congress, which, free from Possibilism and all the compromises with the so-called "impossible" task of accomplishing the emancipation of the working class by first awakening its sense of class unity and class solidarity. At the legislative election of 1885, they took the field in eleven of the 86 departments of France, with the following results, especially instructive if compared with the still incomplete ones of 1902, as published in the table at the end of this article:

Departments.	Vote.
Allier .....	2,207
Bouches du Rhone .....	602
Gard .....	2,802
Gironde .....	590
Heraut .....	5,000
Marne .....	1,478
Nord .....	1,986
Rhone .....	3,329
Sarthe .....	800
Seine (Paris and suburbs) .....	12,000
Somme .....	1,174
Showing a total of about 32,000 votes.	

It proper to state right here that

upon the return from exile of Dr. Eduard Vaillant, ex-member of the Commune, the Blanquists reorganized under his active lead. They were revolutionary socialists, held together by strong ties of friendship, by memories of past sufferings, by their admiration for the great revolutionist Blanqui, whom they had followed in the darkest days of the empire. But although they preserved a separate organization, they did not antagonize the P. O. F., the chief members of which they esteemed highly. On the contrary, in most circumstances, they co-operated with it. Their strength was in Paris, and especially in those quarters which, like the Pere-la-chaise, had intensely suffered at the fall of the Commune.

Now came Boulangerism and its false republican bourgeois issues, calculated to bamboozle the naive workman. On one side a general, the man-on-horseback, "grasping the malcontents of every party," and demanding a revision of the constitution in order to rally to his support all the idiots who still believed in paper chains or guarantees. On the other side "the privileged of the existing republic," frightening the masses with the black shadow of that vulgar political soldier, and by other means, less childish, no doubt, securing the support of the Possibilists. It was at the height of that farcical bazaar that the legislative elections of 1889 took place. The P. O. F. presented candidates in 13 departments, and increased its vote to 47,000, showing a gain of nearly 50 per cent as compared with 1885. Ferroul was elected deputy in the Aube department, Thivrier in the Allier, Antide Boyer in the Bouches-du-Rhone, Lachize and Couturier in the Rhone, while in the Nord the important minority votes for P. O. F. candidates were only a prelude to that powerful organization which has lately cast 70,000 ballots for Revolutionary Socialism and sent Delory, its own wage-working mayor of Lille, to the House of Representatives, where he will confront in true proletarian style the "new methodists" of bogus socialism, Jaures and Millerand.

It was also in that year, 1889—centenary of the French bourgeois revolution—that the first International socialist congress was held at Paris and instituted May Day as a bond of union between the proletarians of all countries. The first observance of that day in 1890 was participated in by 400,000 workers in more than 100 cities of France. The government then contented itself with threatening displays of military forces at all the industrial centers; but the following year several manifestations were violently dispersed by the troops, and in the mining town of Fourmies, without provocation, without warning, some companies of the 145th regiment of the line fired upon a peaceful crowd, killing instantly several children of both sexes, besides wounding a large number of persons of all ages.

The cry of horror that came from Fourmies re-echoed throughout France. The government had to "explain." It not only explained, but punished in its usual way. The men responsible for the Fourmies massacre were not those who committed it; they were Paul Lafargue and Culline, who by their speeches at Fourmies on and before the first of May, had caused its observance in that town. Both were duly tried, duly found guilty, and duly sentenced; Culline to six years and Lafargue to one year imprisonment. Moreover, by the nature of his sentence, Culline was deprived of his civic rights.

From this infamous verdict of the capitalist court Lafargue appealed to the working people of Lille, where a vacant seat in the House of Representatives was just then to be voted for. He was elected; and the government had to release him; but it kept Culline, who had been disfranchised and was, therefore, debarred from a similar appeal to his fellow-citizens.

The entrance of Lafargue in the House caused a profound sensation. The few men that the P. O. F. had previously succeeded in electing were honest men and well-intentioned, but by no means absolute masters of the social science. "With Lafargue, Karl Marx's so-called 'law,' rightly observed the economic mouthpiece of capitalism, Paul Leroy Beaulieu, 'it is collectivism; it is a fixed, systematic doctrine, that enters Parliament. Don't commit the mistake of underestimating this great event. Let Jules Guesde, perchance, be elected also, France will have the equivalent of Liebknecht and Bebel. There is a wide difference between such men—men of study and propaganda, rude fighters without pretensions—and those empty-headed, empty-headed nincompoops of the 'radical' left, ever babbling senselessly on the separation of Church and State and other fiddle-faddle.'"

From that moment, indeed, the P. O. F., with its "impossible" programme, progressed rapidly, while the "practical" possibilists went beautifully to pieces. At the municipal elections of 1892, its candidates received 160,000 votes. Twenty-nine important municipalities, including such cities as Marseille, Roubaix, Montlucon, Narbonne, Toulon, etc., were carried outright, while in twenty-five others the party obtained a strong minority representation.

For some time, however, a few clear-sighted politicians of the "Radical" bourgeois wing had intently watched the Socialist Movement, not only in France, but in Germany. Disgusted with the stupidity of their associates, which was largely contributing to the alienation of the working class from their party, and to the gradual acceptance, by that class, of the pure Socialist doctrine taught by the P. O. F., they first professed socialist leanings, then made bold to call themselves "Radical Socialists" on the ground that they favored one or the other of the palliative measures demanded by Socialist agitators for the immediate relief of the wage-working population; while some, still clearer-sighted, and therefore bolder, proclaimed themselves "Independent Socialists." Among the latter were Jaures and Millerand, both gifted with remarkable powers of eloquence, persuasion, and physical endurance. If they did not enroll outright in the P. O. F. organization, they said, it was not because they objected to any part of its doctrine, but because there was a large body of misinformed and prejudiced people that they could more readily reach as "Independ-

ents" than as P. O. F. men. Moreover, they hoped, as "temporarily independent," to accomplish, first, the union of the "warring factions" of the Socialist movement, and, finally, the unity of that movement upon its only possible bases of principle and tactics, namely, Collectivism and the Class Struggle.

In the minds of the experienced leaders of the P. O. F. there must have been some doubts as to the ability of the Independents to achieve what they professed to have in view; but there was no apparent cause for doubting their sincerity. At any rate, it costs but little to hope; they would hope and keep their powder dry.

It was actually on the programme of the P. O. F. that Jaures, on the 20th day of January, 1893, ran for the House of Representatives in the Carmaux district and was elected; the seat of that district in Parliament having been vacated by the resignation of the Marquis of Solages, consequent upon the victorious strike of the Carmaux miners.

A few months later, at the general legislative elections, the candidates of the party in 90 districts of 36 departments received 221,804 votes. Seven of them were elected.

The following six years may be termed the "period of harmony" between the "Socialist factions." The "Socialist Parliamentary Group," which was formed at the reopening of the Chambers, included, besides the representatives of the P. O. F., those of the Blanquist, or "Revolutionary Socialist" Party (Vaillant, Chauviere, Bandin, Walter), and the Independent Socialists (Jaures, Millerand, Viviani).

Th Independents had practically no organization. Their strength resided in the personal ability and activity of their leaders, and in their possession or control of papers widely circulated in Paris and the provinces. But if their aim was already then secretly, as it was later openly, the disruption and destruction of the P. O. F., they must have felt sorely disappointed, for the great party was becoming every day stronger, more compact and better disciplined. At the municipal elections of 1896, it not only maintained all the positions it had conquered in 1892, but carried nearly one hundred municipalities, secured a minority representation in as many more, and obtained a considerable vote in three hundred communes (villages, towns, or townships), where it could not yet elect any of its candidates. Again, in the legislative elections of 1898, it extended its field of action to 113 districts in 38 departments, increased its vote (from 221,000 in 1893) to 330,000, and elected 14 deputies, thus doubling its representation in the House.

Then came, in 1899, the "critical period," which has just passed into history with the recent legislative election and the consequent demise of the Waldeck-Rousseau-Millerand cabinet. Revolving for a future issue its elaborate treatment, we can only enumerate here its most notable events, as follows:

1. "The Dreyfus affair" and the "personal act" of Millerand in "accepting" the portfolio of Commerce in the so-called "cabinet of republican defense" formed by Waldeck-Rousseau with Gen. Galliffet, the murderer of the Commune, as Minister of War. 2. The enthusiastic endorsement of this odious act by the Independent Socialists, who, in imitation of the Possibilists of former days, but under circumstances far more aggravating, proclaimed it their first duty "to save the Republic"—the capitalist republic—at any cost of principle and honor, from the imaginary dangers threatened by a small band of villainous but ridiculous pigmies on horseback. 3. The indignant protests of the P. O. F. against this "new method" of advancing Socialism by dragging it backward into the mire of compromise and corruption. 4. The Act of Cowardice committed by the Paris International congress of 1900, in declaring itself incompetent and impotent to pass upon the fundamental question at issue, namely, whether dishonorable "tactics" could be resorted to anywhere or at any time, properly or even effectively, for the advancement of honest principles. 5. The dastardly attempt of the Millerandists to coerce the P. O. F. into submission by fraudulently packing the National congress of the various "Socialist factions" with delegates of non-existent organizations. 6. The final rupture between the Independents, now known as Ministerialists, and the bona fide, uncompromising Socialists. 7. The union of all the Social Revolutionary forces of France—including the P. O. F., the Blanquists and the class-conscious economic organizations of labor. 8. The resolution, passed by the National Congress of the P. O. F., and carried out by its committee with the co-operation of its Blanquist and trade unionist allies, to place candidates in the field in every legislative district of France. 9. The battle of the polls and its result.

To this list of events, simply relating to the conflict between the Ministerialists and the Socialists, should be added many others—from the massacres of strikers in the Island of Martinique and at Chalons, to the visit of the Russian Czar—in which the co-defiant "Socialist" and now "Baron" Millerand, figured as a silent or active "participant." His record as such, and as a promoter of bogus "labor measures" in the interest of the capitalist class, will also be considered in a future issue.

In the meantime we call attention to the table below, showing the results of the recent election, so far as ascertained, in 282 legislative districts, an almost exactly equal number—283—not having yet been heard from at this office. Taking these into account and estimating their respective votes at the lowest possible figures, we deem it safe to say that the grand total will reach nearly 450,000. Fifteen deputies are elected.

And this was achieved in the face of a bogus "socialist" party, set up by the bourgeoisie itself with a special view to the confusion of the proletarian mind and the consequent disruption of the Socialist Movement; manipulated by an unscrupulous minister in whose hands had been placed, for this purpose, a vastly greater patronage than that possessed by the President of the United States; in short, having at its command the boundless means of corruption, numberless agencies of deception and unlimited power of intimidation vested in the strongest gov-

ernment that "Republican Capitalism" had ever succeeded in establishing. The conspiracy has failed. Millerand is dead. Millerandism is a corpse. Socialism is alive and stronger than ever. LUCIEN SANIAL.

Table showing the P. O. F. vote at the first ballot, in 282 districts of the 86 departments of France, so far as ascertained; 283 districts having still to be heard from:

Departments.	Returned.	Dis. Not returned.	Vote.
Ain .....	4	2	3,566
Aisne .....	4	2	141
Allier .....	4	2	10,000
Basses Alper .....	4	4	942
Hautes Alper .....	4	2	3,739
Alpes Maritimes .....	1	4	224
Ardeche .....	3	2	859
Ardennes .....	2	3	14
Ariège .....	1	3	...
Aube .....	6	...	7,966
Aude .....	1	5	2,878
Aveyron .....	1	6	4,140
Belfort .....	1	...	...
Bouches du Rhone .....	3	6	7,964
Calvados .....	2	5	693
Cantal .....	1	4	...
Charente .....	1	6	...
Charente Inf .....	1	6	87
Cher .....	2	2	7,751
Correze .....	5	...	1,403
Cote d'Or .....	1	6	...
Cotes du Nord .....	2	7	152
Creuse .....	1	1	1,560
Dordogne .....	5	2	1,993
Doubs .....	1	5	...
Drome .....	3	2	1,540
Eure .....	3	3	200
Eure and Loir .....	1	4	362
Finistere .....	3	7	1,549
Gard .....	6	...	4,187
Hte. Garonne .....	2	5	2,363
Gers .....	1	5	...
Gerone .....	12	...	8,614
Heraut .....	3	4	6,154
Ille and Villaine .....	1	7	26
Indre .....	1	4	5,597
Indre et Loire .....	2	2	2,193
Isere .....	4	4	18,255
Jura .....	1	4	...
Landes .....	5	...	754
Loir and Cher .....	1	4	...
Loire .....	2	6	8,767
Loire (Hte.) .....	1	4	...
Loire (Inf.) .....	5	2	8,540
Loiret .....	1	4	107
Lot .....	1	2	814
Lot and Garonne .....	1	3	11
Lozere .....	1	2	171
Maine and Loire .....	2	5	1,255
Manche .....	3	3	85
Marne .....	5	2	5,163
Marne (Hte.) .....	1	2	437
Mayenne .....	1	5	...
Meurthe and Moselle .....	1	6	...
Meuse .....	1	3	13
Morbihan .....	1	7	1,887
Nierre .....	1	5	...
Nord .....	23	...	70,799
Oise .....	4	2	3,101
Orne .....	2	3	53
Pas-de-Calais .....	9	3	9,100
Puy-de-Dome .....	2	5	574
Pyrenees (Basses) .....	2	5	389
Pyrenees (Htes) .....	4	...	169
Pyrenees (Orient) .....	4	...	2,351
Rhone .....	8	4	3,168
Saone (Hte) .....	1	4	...
Saone and Loire .....	5	4	22,517
Sarthe .....	5	...	2,934
Savoie .....	1	5	...
Savoie (Hte) .....	1	4	...
Seine .....	45	1	77,744
Seine (M) .....	8	3	167
Seine and Marne .....	4	2	6,373
Seine and Oise .....	10	...	4,344
Servres (Deux) .....	4	1	3,614
Somme .....	7	...	8,612
Tarn .....	1	6	...
Tarn and Garonne .....	1	3	...
Var .....	1	3	8,523
Vaucluse .....	1	3	442
Vendee .....	2	4	87
Vienne .....	1	6	...
Vienne (Hte) .....	4	1	1,760
Vosges .....	4	3	111
Yonne .....	2	4	3,340

Totals .....

At the second ballot, the increase of the vote for P. O. F. candidates running in 13 legislative districts was over 25,000, making a known grand total of 400,000, with still 283 districts to be heard from.

The names of the 15 candidates elected, and of the cities they respectively represent, are as follows:

At the first ballot—Thivrier (Montlucon); Boniver (Chalon); Sembat (Paris); Dejeante (Paris); Vaillant (Paris); Contant (Paris).

At the second ballot—Constans (Montlucon); Baron (Aix); Benezech (Montpellier); Dufour (Issoudun); Delory (Lille); Selle (Valenciennes); Chauviere (Paris); Walter (Paris); Allard (Draguignan).

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## THE SWEDISH FIASCO.

Loss of Suffrage Strike Due to Pusillanimity of Leaders.

Failure! That is the only thing at present that can be said of the great general suffrage strike just finished in Sweden. But it must be added: on account of the pusillanimity or want of strategical skill and courage of the leaders. For surely it can not have escaped anybody who has followed the latest happenings that if ever the situation was favorable for the workers' demands for their rights as citizens, then that time was in May, 1902. But instead of profiting by the situation the Executive Committee of the Labor Party issued a lengthy circular which among other things expressly stated that the previously held congress "did not yet deem the time ripe for a general strike in the real sense of that word, i. e., an economic pressure upon society extensive and persistent enough to force the ruling class to make any concessions. But it recommends a cessation of work, a rest from labor during the two or three days that the Riksdag debates, an experimental move giving the warning: this is only the commencement, next time it will be far more serious, if still you have the audacity to deny our self-evident citizen rights!"

In other words: The men that had the confidence of the working class made it officially known in this circular (which was issued the 9th of May, and contains explanations and rules for the general strike), even to the enemies of the suffrage question in the Riksdag, that whatever the Riksdag decides to do the strike would last no longer than during the short time that the Riksdag saw fit to give its attention to the question!

And "Ny Tid" (a party organ) writes the day after the strike was called off, May 18, as follows: "The dice are thrown in both chambers after a singularly short debate, considering the great importance of the question. The upper chamber gave it one day and a half and the lower two days with the aid of night sessions. 'And the result?' 'Nothing.'"

"The whole result consists in new investigations that have long ago proved needless to the ones that don't want any further delays or sidetrackings of a question which is ripe enough for solution."

Then the paper makes a few comments concerning the decision of the Riksdag, which consisted in the sending of a request to His Royal Majesty of the making of a new "thorough investigation into the question of extended vote for the election to the second chamber of the Riksdag," and concludes, nevertheless, its article in this way:

"This does not prevent the onward march of the working class in these days or of having its importance demonstrated; of that the mad ravings in both chambers as well as the more friendly utterances give testimony. They evidently feel that they cannot any longer escape this just demand of the working class, and the task of the friends of the suffrage will now be to turn the dice in such a way that the 'warrants' will come down and not become visible in our constitution. The universal, equal and direct suffrage, with no other warrants than an equal representation for city and rural districts—that will be our watchword in the future!"

When the debate was up in the second chamber, Mr. G. Branting, the party representative, according to "Ny Tid," said: "The minister of justice charges me with having made the masses believe that they could win everything at once. Otherwise the demonstrations would not have occurred. This charge is refuted by the 100,000 circulars that have been distributed."

That the papers ceased to come out was against my advice."

The circular which Branting refers to, and which he uses in his defence before the Riksdag against the crime of having given too much encouragement to the masses proves him not guilty. Stating, as that circular did, that the strike was not to be used as a pressure and that it would be called off as soon as the Riksdag dropped the suffrage question, it entirely broke the edge of the strike as a weapon in the hands of the workers against the ruling class. The strike itself was to be nothing but a demonstration, a parade, and all the fine revolutionary spirit shown among the masses and fanned into greater dimensions by the brutality of the authorities at the previous peaceful demonstrations, was run into nothing. That the composers of the newspapers struck against the advice of Mr. Branting, shows that THEY had taken the matter more seriously than their leaders.

The following account, given by a "Commercial Advertiser" correspondent is correct in the main, although it con-

tains some mistakes. For instance: "The landed nobility" is to-day not much more of a "nobility" than are the common farmers of this country; the parades and the strike in Stockholm counted over 40,000 participants, instead of 20,000 and so on. The "Commercial's" article is as follows: "Stockholm, May 25.—It would appear as if the Socialists of Sweden had won at least a partial victory in their struggle for universal suffrage, which caused the great three days' strike by the combined trades unions of the country. The action of the Riksdag—agrarian in sentiment, and, therefore, entirely opposed to an extension of the suffrage privilege—in proposing an amendment to the government's bill for electoral reform, calling for universal suffrage in 1904, which was carried by a vote of 117 to 107, indicates that the Socialists' propaganda has not been unproductive of results.

"Sweden probably is the country in which class distinctions are the most thickly drawn of any continental country. There are three classes in Sweden—the nobility, the proletariat and the peasants. Neither politically nor in any other way does the last-mentioned exercise much influence. Indeed, it may be said that there are only two big political parties in the country—the Socialists and the Agrarians. The landed nobility constitute the leaders of the Agrarians. They have entire governmental control, having a working majority in both chambers, and also controlling the cabinet. The reason



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Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

**SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES**  
In 1888..... 2,068  
In 1892..... 21,157  
In 1896..... 36,564  
In 1900..... 34,191



"Society must be so organized that the welfare of one shall no longer be conducive to the detriment of others, as is now too often the case; every one ought to find his own interest indissolubly connected with that of all, and on the other hand the welfare of the community should be like a mathematical function of the welfare of the individual. As soon as we have reached this goal, the attainment of which is by no means so difficult as it is usually represented to be, every conflict between the interests of the individual and of society, that had previously sprung from motives of self-interest, must needs come to an end, and the chief causes of crime, sin, vice and wickedness must be removed at the same time."  
—BUCHNER.

#### WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?

Every once in a while there comes from capitalist sources facts that are detrimental to capitalist interests, that incriminate capitalism and show it to be a system in which a large part of the population are either paupers or are in a position worse than that of criminals. These facts are often the product of some institution which is engaged in "rectifying" and "removing" the evils of capitalism and which in its reports disclose real conditions for the purpose of demonstrating its efficiency in this respect. Sometimes these facts are afterwards explained away by special articles, in which they are analyzed and shown to be less terrible than they look at first glance.

Such a series of facts have just been made public by Director Ayres of the Summer School of Philanthropic Work. In discussing "the standard of living and the distribution of family income," Ayres shows that in England the income of 33 per cent. of the working people living in London is such as to make them dependents upon charity. He further states that the inmates of English prisons are better fed than the working people.

Director Ayres also gives some figures to show that in Philadelphia, Chicago, and New York City there are families of the working class whose dietaries contain less of the elements of nutrition than do the dietaries of English prisons and workhouses, whose standard of living, in this respect, is lower than that of English paupers and criminals.

Of course, it will be said that these are exceptional cases, and that they form no criterion by which to judge the condition of the American working class. This is open to dispute. Considering the steady tendency in this country toward European conditions, considering the congestion of population, the growth of charity organizations, both public and private, the increase of starvation and suicide, it may easily be seen that we are approaching a condition of society in this country in which there is forming a sub-strata of increasing poverty, destitution and degradation, not to mention crime.

This fact, this tendency, has been noted by no less a capitalist than Andrew Carnegie, who on one occasion said in substance: "Our concern should be more for the swimming tenth than for the submerged tenth. To make them self-reliant and secure should be our first object." Canny Andy is wise. He knows whither American society is tending. He knows that a society whose foundations are sunk in such conditions cannot stand.

As Director Ayres figures tend to prove the Socialist contention that capitalism creates a mass of misery at the bottom and untold wealth at the top of the modern social structure, they most likely will be analyzed in special articles and shown to be less terrible than is supposed.

Such is Capitalism.

#### EDUCATION.

A day or so ago a Catholic college located at Philadelphia conferred on Grover Cleveland the honorary degree of

doctor of jurisprudence. Cleveland took advantage of the occasion to deliver himself of an address, which, while brief, was as full of untruths as many a speech of greater length. The address had but one statement that was perhaps unintentionally true. Two sentences, embodying the main thesis of Cleveland's address will serve to prove that these are NOT empty statements. Said Cleveland: "This incident prominently suggests to my mind the imperious edict of education, which forbids the hindrance or disturbance of its high mission by religious discrimination, social intolerance, or any of the barriers that to a greater or less extent separate civilized humanity. The republic of education is based upon identical aim, equal rights in its opportunity, and impartiality in the distribution of its rewards and honors."

That the "imperious edict" of modern education is the spread of untrammeled knowledge is untrue. The many professors who have been compelled to resign from the Stanford, Chicago, Rochester, Columbia, Brown, and other universities for disseminating knowledge in conflict with that approved by the capitalist contributors to their support, are living proof that this statement is untrue. Further, the careful exclusion from the course of study, in both public schools and universities, of all works, however scientific, that are hostile to present institutions, is further indication of this "imperious edict" statement.

Nor is it true that there is equal rights in the opportunity of education. Thousands upon thousands of children are compelled to go to work before school age. Large numbers of young men and women are forced by circumstances to leave school before their education is completed. This is not the case with the wealthy. To them opportunity is alone possible. Likewise there is no truth regarding the impartial distribution and rewards of education. How can people receive those things which circumstances prevent them from receiving? Again, men must teach certain things, they must conform to the ideas of the class dominating their age, before success is theirs. Are they journalists, if they would win the "impartial" rewards and honors of education, they must be capitalist journalists. Are they lawyers, ditto. Are they clergymen, ditto again. If education brought "impartial" rewards and honors, why were the professors referred to above, compelled to resign?

There is just one truth in Cleveland's address, and that concerns the identical aim of education. Education, like all modern institutions, is but a reflex of the modern industrial system. This system is a capitalist system, so-called because capital is its distinguishing feature. This capital is owned by the capitalist class, which dominates the ideas of all classes, for without capital or the support of the capitalist class men cannot succeed and live. The capitalist class directs and influences education. It directs and influences education to promote and to preserve capitalism. Hence Cleveland spoke the truth when he said "The republic of education is based upon identical aim," the promotion and preservation of capitalism.

#### EVENTS IN PATERSON.

Pateron is now patrolled by troops. Acting upon the demand of the mill owners, Mayor Hinchcliffe, chief representative of the pool brewers of Pateron, applied to Governor Murphy for military protection. The answer was decisive. Yesterday the first battalion of Newark, the richest regiment in New Jersey, appeared in Pateron 300 strong.

There is no doubt that the militia will be effectively employed. The "riots" which they are called out to suppress have most likely been provoked. This provocation will be increased and the strike broken by means of it. Such has been the course pursued and such has been its outcome in other strikes.

Events in Pateron should cause workingmen to think. The very day upon which it was decided to call out the militia, it was also decided by the Mayor of Pateron to prevent the holding of strikers' meetings without his sanction and the presence of the police. The Mayor, taking the rights of free assemblage in his own hands, decided that no meetings would be held without his consent and the admission of representatives of the police force.

The Mayor, who is elected to protect the integrity, as well as the property, of the citizens of Pateron, casts an aspersion upon the strikers by claiming such an action was imperative in view of the "riots" that had occurred in the city. If the Mayor could trace those riots to the strikers, it was his duty to cause the strikers' arrest and imprisonment. If he could not, it was a gratuitous insult and unwarranted assumption of authority on his part to apply Russian methods to their meetings under the pretense of preserving the peace.

But the Mayor evidently had future designs. His decision prohibiting none

but politic meetings was a preliminary to the calling out of the militia. Having associated the strikers in the minds of most persons with "riots," it is subsequently an easy matter to justify the use of the militia in forcibly quelling them and breaking the strike.

What should make workingmen think in such events are the uses to which the powers, which workingmen, through their ballots, delegate to Mayors and other officials, are put. If workingmen stop to think they will find that those powers are always put to uses favorable to capitalist and against working class interests. If workingmen will stop to think they will recognize the folly of voting for such men, whether Republican or Democrat. They will also recognize the folly of voting for men who aid these Democratic and Republican officials by voting for appropriations in favor of the militia which is used in the interests of the capitalists. They will accordingly not only vote against the Democratic and Republican Hinchcliffs, but also against the Social Democratic Carey's as well.

The workingmen when they stop to think will vote for the party of their interests—the Socialist Labor Party.

#### TWO EIGHT-HOUR DAY ARGUMENTS.

To the old Socialist, i. e., a Socialist who has been long identified with the Socialist movement, nothing so thoroughly shows the changed character of the modern "labor" organization as the arguments in favor of the eight-hour day. In 1886, when the great eight-hour day movement, which led to the Chicago Anarchist hanging, was urged, it was supported by the labor unions on the ground that it meant more employment for labor. It was figured out that a reduction of hours meant an increased need of employees. Thus the eight-hour movement was a movement primarily in behalf of the unemployed. It was only secondarily a movement in behalf of the employed, the argument being that if there was a demand for more employees, there would be better treatment and better wages for the employed. The old eight-hour day arguments were thus strictly labor arguments.

The eight-hour argument of today is, however, a capitalist argument. It is directed to the capitalist and devoted to showing him that in eight hours more work can be performed than in ten hours. As such it is a justification of intensification of labor. It is further urged as a measure which saves the cost of wear and tear to the capitalist. This fact is well shown in the "Utica Advocate," the organ of "The Shorter Hour League," composed of "prominent" Utica trades unionists. Says the "Advocate":

"Experiments of all kinds in all parts of the country and in all industries have proved that there is much merit in the principle of shorter hours of labor. It enables better work to be done in the shorter time than was turned out in the long hours, and it also makes a saving to the employers in wear and tear of machinery. It has often been shown that machinery made of metal of any kind needs rest as much as does the human machinery."

Who wonders that with such a difference in motive that the eight-hour movement has failed in its primary purpose of making employment for the unemployed? And who knows of a more striking difference in argument wherewith to illustrate the capitalist character of modern "labor" organizations?

#### Political and Economic.

It seems that the Canadian "Socialist" party is gifted with the same unmitigated effrontery and gall as that possessed by its American prototype, the Kangaroo "Socialist" party. The Canadian "Socialist" party recently entered the political field in Canada in opposition to the long-established Canadian Socialist Labor Party. It attempted to destroy the Canadian S. L. P., and thwart the growth of revolutionary Socialism. Failing in this object, the Canadian "Socialist" party, following the example of its American prototype in the latter's dealing with the S. L. P. of this country, proceeds to malign and misrepresent the Canadian Socialist Labor Party. It calls the Canadian Socialist Labor Party "a source of weakness to the Socialist movement." It utters falsehoods about the Canadian Socialist Labor Party and otherwise seeks to destroy the Canadian Socialist Labor Party's prestige and influence. This is well shown in the following from "The Canadian Socialist" of Ontario:

"Last January the Socialist Labor Party polled over 600 votes for mayor of Toronto, but in the recent campaign their four candidates in the Toronto constituencies polled only about 280 votes. Their presence in the field was a great source of weakness to the Socialist movement, many friends refusing to vote where there was division in the ranks, and still others voting for the old parties when they were unable to distinguish between the two Socialist candidates."

The truth of the matter is that far from being weakened by such division, the Canadian Socialist Labor Party has profited by it. According to the report published in the WEEKLY PEOPLE of June 14, "Section Hamilton, Ontario,

S. L. P. has emerged from its fourth political battle stronger and more vigorous than ever before, having polled 665 votes for Revolutionary Socialism, 370 votes in the West riding, 185.

For effrontery and gall, commend us to the "Socialist" parties, whether Canadian or American.

"The Times" praises highly the great cleverness the Rapid Transit Commission evinced in giving to the Pennsylvania Railroad a sub-insular franchise, the value of which is well into the millions, but which, nevertheless, has been given for a trifling rental. Speaking of this marvelous foresight and skill in giving away immense values, the paper puts in a word for electricity as a motive power, and again praised the Pennsylvania R. R. Among other things it says:

"It is to be observed also, that the motive power employed in the Pennsylvania Railroad's tunnel across the city is to be electricity or such other power not involving combustion as may be approved by the Rapid Transit Commission. This strips from the management of the New York Central Railroad the last excuse for its failure to abate the horrors and tortures of the Park Avenue Tunnel. If the Pennsylvania Railroad can run trains through a tunnel by electric motors, the Central Railroad can do the same. It is purely a question of disposition, not of ability. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company seems to take positive pleasure in making its passengers comfortable."

The Pennsylvania has not yet built its tunnel, and until it does, its treatment of its passengers is a matter of theory. Electricity is no safer than steam. Practically every day there is an accident on the electric roads. The only thing that can avoid them is care, and the constant expenditure of money to keep the road in shape. "The Times" now has connections in Philadelphia, and it is reaching towards Washington. Perhaps it was simply disinterestedness that made it thus speak so well of a road that can do so much to make or ruin it as a paper.

"The Tribune," with all the gravity of a hippopotamus passing judgments on the relative efficiency of Swiss or Waltham movements for watches, says, on the recent Good Ground tragedy: "Nobody who contemplates the growing carelessness of manners and morals of young men and women in decent society can fail to realize that the lesson is greatly needed." "Decent society!" Those who were concerned in this matter are from the lower middle class, the same class as that to which belong Walter Brooks, the murderers and violators of Jennie Boscheiter. It is a "decent class" in the mind of no decent paper. It is a degraded and degrading class. The lesson was greatly needed, but the moral of the lesson is that no person with any self respect should trust himself to the merics of such a class, or should believe that morally or politically it is fit to guide him.

Max O'Rell, who writes for his own amusement, says "Henry Labouchere, whom I might call the English Rochefort." He might call him so, but only if he did not know the two men, nor know what they stand for. Both the Englishman and the Frenchman, both flannel-chewing radicals, have a distinct mission. Both have a well defined sphere in which to work. Labouchere is development of the enured surfeit, meddling, Englishman, who uses politics as a pastime to keep him from being bored. Rochefort is the opportunist who uses politics to make a living. The fact that both are insincere does not make them alike.

"The Times" has a column long editorial under the question "Is the President Beaten?" and it decides, after a thorough discussion that he is beaten, and is beaten ignominiously because Congress refuses to come to the aid of Cuba. The reason given is that the Republican party, committed to an extravagant and inordinately unjust tariff policy since the passage of the famous McKinley bill, is dominated by interests which have not the welfare of the country at heart, but which are sordid and sordid in the pursuit of their own advancement. Says the Times:

"It is not the party, or even a strong element in the party, that is resisting the President's policy, it is the combine made up of the beneficiaries of the tariff."

But this is not such a flagrant case. It is only one of the recurrent thousands. Congress is a special body, with unlimited powers, that hands out favorable legislation to those who have the wealth and the backing to exact it. The case with Cuba differs from the others in that there are tens of thousands of political starlings who are waiting to pounce on the doomed island. The more we "do" for it, the more opportunity there is to slice both the dark and white meat. The beneficiaries of the tariff and the beneficiaries of free trade should both be stricken out of all reckoning, and for them should be substituted the producers, the working class.

Senator Platt is not a handsome man, but he is not modest even in proportion to his beauty. Senator Hanna's daughter is to be married, and in a "cartload of presents," which the papers tell about, was found a framed portrait of the senior N. Y. Senator. It was not well to introduce such a thing. The young people will take no pleasure in journeying down the stream of life which at the best is not good journeying, with such a thing. Young people do not wish the glum and feline countenance of Platt to look sour and stern rebuke upon them. They do not wish to be confronted with a free crayon, which costs nothing but the price of the frame, every time they move. It was like Platt to send his picture, and we cannot but express the hope that the picture is not like him.

#### SPECIAL "INVESTIGATIONS."

Whenever an industrial event of large dimensions and involving great interests occurs the capitalist press sends special correspondents to the scene for the purpose of making "investigations" at first hand for "the benefit of its readers." Quite often the nature and scope of these "investigations" are pre-determined and are written under exceptionally favorable or unfavorable circumstances, either for or against the respective interests involved. Possessing as they often do, an air of great "impartiality," such as is not present in news despatches, these "investigations" create a sentiment in the readers thereof that would not exist were the "investigation" truly impartial and the truth told in its entirety.

When the miners strike began, many of these special correspondents were sent to Pennsylvania. The result has been, in many instances that the "investigations" show the mine operators to be the really aggrieved parties, that the miners are an ungrateful lot, whose condition is almost as good, if not better than that of the mine operators.

Among the many "investigations" of the miners' strike, was one made by Charles B. Spahr, Associate Editor of the "Outlook," for his own publication. Spahr went to Plymouth, Pennsylvania, and described a condition of affairs in which most of the miners of Plymouth are depicted as owing their own homes, each home having a beautiful back yard garden and other substantial advantages to it. This description with its evidences of prosperity and beauty, naturally, contradicted the story that the miners' life is poor and bleak. This description went the rounds of the capitalist press and exerted quite an influence in behalf of the operators. The readers thereof naturally asked themselves, "what are the real facts—are the miners substantial property owners, or are they the down-trodden victims of the coal trust?"

The news despatches of June 17th, from Wilkesbarre, Pa., answer those questions in no uncertain tone. Those despatches are as follows:

"The operators have taken another step. Nearly all the big companies have determined to evict the tenants from the company houses, if the men are on strike."

"A great majority of those who rent company houses, which are generally leased by the month, will be compelled to seek new quarters within a very short time."

"The Reading Coal and Iron Company to-day evicted its tenants at Branchdale, who are mine workers, and will follow up the move all through the region, turning out possibly about 3,000 families. A similar step will shortly be taken by the Lehigh Valley Coal Company and the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre, and it is understood that the Susquehanna Coal Company is contemplating the same move."

From these news despatches one sees that the miners are not substantial property owners, that on the contrary they are but the merest tenants, placed in such circumstances that they and their families can be evicted by the thousands, not only in one town by one company, but in whole regions by many companies. Compared to the evictions that take place among the miners, the "wholesale" evictions that occur in Ireland and over which the capitalist press sheds so many tears, is retail in comparison. But, most important of all, these news despatches reveal the value of special "investigations" a la the capitalist press. They expose the too obvious object of such investigations.

Workingmen support your own press. Read those papers that are published in the interest of your class by the Socialist Labor Party. Then and not until then will you be free of the special "investigations," so costly to your class, which the capitalist press makes for the "benefit of its readers."

#### "ABUSE."

It is frequently said that the S. L. P. is abusive in its attacks upon the labor fakirs. It is accused of calling names and of never using arguments. The S. L. P. has always called the makers of this charge to account by demanding proof, which was never forthcoming. It is not our purpose to take up this argument now. We purpose instead to show what manner of men it is whom it is said we should not "abuse."

There is a fight going on between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and the International Woodworkers for the control of cabinet shops in New York City. Regarding the respective merits of this fight, it is not necessary to our purpose to touch upon them; it will suffice to state that this fight has started a discussion in the journals of the respective organizations in which there is no waste of the amenities of language; and in which it cannot, by any stretch of the imagination, be said that those word elements that make for pleasant manners, suavity, or any of the agreeable emotions produced by chaste and beautiful language, abound. On the contrary, it must be bluntly admitted that the expressions used are far from being amiable and fraternal; that, though they lack in elegance and refinement, they are rich in vigor, and savor of a determination to make the hair fly even if the great English vocabulary be misused in the attempt.

Take, for instance, the Woodworkers' statement as it appears in "The International Woodworker." Duffy, general secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, is called "a party whose unionism is somewhat open to doubt, and a unionist of that nature is liable to do things that an upright, honest man would not do." Overlooking this delicate innuendo, let us proceed to the next choice morsel.

Union No. 309, of the Carpenters, called Richard Brannschweig, New York organizer of the Woodworkers, "a relegate," whereupon the "International Woodworker" feels called upon to retort: "Mr. Brannschweig could not, if he tried, descend to the low, filthy, and contemptible tactics of Cabinet Makers' Union No. 7, now known as Union 309." Our readers will hold their nose between their index finger and thumb while we proceed to the next. "Some of the Brotherhood men of New York have resorted to the dirtiest, filthiest and vilest tactics that

any people could resort to." That statement is "calm, careful, and considerate, and made with a due regard for decency and propriety," isn't it?

Ah, but it is mild in comparison to what follows. The "International Woodworker" disclaims any intention of attacking the carpenters as a union. It says:

"This article is simply a denunciation of Lumper Duffy and his gang, including his New York outfit. An outfit of industrial pirates that could well be compared with any other gang that ever cut a throat or scuttled a ship. The Amalgamated Woodworkers are here to stay in spite of all the underhanded and despicable work that the gang now in control of the carpenters is resorting to."

"Outfit," "gang," "pirates," "cut-throats," "ship-scuttlers," "underhanded and despicable," etc., etc.—could abuse go further?

It is for these men some squamous persons plead! Out upon the labor fakirs! Soft words are strangers to them.

#### ARISTOCRATIC SOCIALISM.

The readers of THE PEOPLE cannot have failed to notice the similarity in the reasoning of Debs and Wilshire.

In the account of the formation of the "new national Socialist party," at Denver, published in THE PEOPLE under the heading "Another Triumvirate," Debs says, "No, no. We do not want to see the laboring class rule. It is too much to take a man who has never been his own master and make him the head of a city. He has to be trained. An ordinary man would not stand the strain; he would lose his head."

Of course, Boyce, Coates and Debs have got both training and heads and are extraordinary men, who can stand a strain upon the truth without losing self-control. That the workingmen mayors of France have shown that the working class has training and heads, too—though they are possibly not such extraordinary types of men as man as are the modest Western triumvirate—may, consequently, have escaped Debs' notice.

But there is digression from our comparison. Let us now take up Wilshire, as reported by the "Detroit Free Press," as per correspondence from M. Meyer. Says "The Millionaire Socialist," "I do not represent that class of Socialists who go about with a dirty shirt and ragged trousers. It is the upper class—men who think and know how—of which I am the exponent, and these men are bound sooner or later to carry the doctrine into the remotest corners and shed the light on the dusty places."

How beautiful! Instead of a new sans culotteism, which exists only in Wilshire's advanced brain, we are, by his kind condescension and extreme humility, to have an aristocratic Socialism, composed mainly of Wilshire.

The similar teachings of Debs and Wilshire have a familiar ring. Saint Simon and other utopians taught them long before Debs and Wilshire favored us with their masterful thoughts and "divine light on the dusty places." These utopian teachings never advanced the Socialist movement. The Socialist movement only advanced when it became class-conscious: when workingmen composed it, rallied around its standard and became its representatives. To-day, it is the "extraordinary men," and the aristocrats—the men who are "trained," and "the men who know," or at least think they know, like the Millerands of France and the Bernsteins of Germany—who are the Socialist movement's curse and detriment.

Socialists, look out for the "extraordinary men" and the "aristocrats." Trust to the members of your own, the working class. Remember it is the historic mission of the working class to overthrow capitalism, as it is the only class interested in such overthrow. Agitate, educate and organize your own class in order that the emancipation of the working class may be accomplished by the working class, and not be betrayed by the vain and treacherous "extraordinary men" and the "aristocrats."

When we read of the boom cities of the west, and the magic that causes the foundation of HUNDREDS of buildings to be laid in the night, and the force that brings perhaps ten thousand persons to come together at short notice, we picture to ourselves an activity that is of the west only, and a slash and a rush that we in the east do not know and never can know. But John McGraw Woodbury, Street Commissioner, in his first report says:

"Inviting attention to the fact that there are 412 miles of streets in the Borough of Manhattan; that the Rapid Transit Railroad had fourteen miles of open cut, and is hauling over the streets to the river 5,125 cubic yards of earth and rock per day from these open cuts, and has many thousands of tons of material stored in the side streets along these fourteen miles; that there are 2,365 buildings in course of construction in the Borough of Manhattan alone; that there are hauled daily to the river from these buildings 3,900 cubic yards of cellar dirt; that there are 5,000 feet of gas main being laid; that there are about 1,000 feet of water main being laid at present, and that there are fifteen gangs of laborers in the Water Department continually at work opening the streets for repairs; that the telephone, gas, steam heating, and electric companies have many thousands of feet of surface torn up for the purpose of burying wires and repairing their plants. I would say that, while the surface of the city is in such a state of upheaval, the work of this department is rendered exceedingly difficult."

That is a condition no city in the west has ever known. It betrays an activity that is intense and that is concentrated within a marvelously small compass. In order to conquer within that territory you must start with big capital. Each foot of ground is worth dollars, and sometimes hundreds of dollars. There is no chance of starting small and growing up with the city. You must be a giant before you are noticed. A dozen western boom cities where the hectic fever and energy of capitalism are shown in the open, could be dumped in New York, and they would be lost in the ordinary round of the day's work. That is because New York is the leader in capitalism.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

UNCLE SAM.—(In a deep brown study, holding a copy of the Constitution in his hands) Hom! Pshaw! BROTHER JONATHAN.—You look worried.

U. S.—(raising his head from the book) So should every man, every lover of his country, in these critical days we are going through. (Sinks back into deep pondering.)

B. J.—You seem deeply stirred; what is up?

U. S.—(Holding over to Brother Jonathan the copy of the Constitution, and pointing his finger to the first Amendment) When this Constitution was framed and submitted to the people, our long-headed revolutionary comrades who had fresh upon their minds the ways of the tyranny from which they had just freed themselves, saw a defect, a serious defect in the original draft—

B. J.—Yes, I remember!

U. S.—The original draft did not guard against the governmental exercise of power to prevent the people from assembling, from free speech, and from petitioning—

B. J.—But we cured that by the proper amendment!

U. S.—Exactly. The tyranny of the British Crown and Parliament would not brook such gatherings; it would not allow a demonstration of the popular will; it knew such demonstrations would make public, and thereby crystallize the feeling of discontent; it knew such demonstrations would amount to a public popular indictment of its crimes—

B. J.—And, like tyrants ever, it would manufacture seeming content by suppressing and smothering public expression, by virtually gagging the people.

U. S.—To prevent its enormities from being thus publicly ventilated it declared public assemblage and petitions to be "riotous manifestations," and under that pretext it sought to smother our just wrath.

B. J.—Ah, but it failed; by Jericho, it failed! We were heard, anyhow. When it stopped our mouth, we thundered forth our mind through the speaking tubes of our good muskets. Didn't we, though! And how the red-coated symbols of tyranny, together with their Hessian mercenaries, rolled in the dust before our blast, and to the tune of "Yankee Doodle Do!"

U. S.—Yes, our boys had just got rid of that scheme of tyranny that consists in repressing assemblage and they made up their minds to guard against its repetition. Finding the original draft of the Constitution did not guard against it, they promptly put in this, the first Amendment:

"Congress shall make no law.... abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peacefully to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

B. J.—That's so, and we shall stand by that to the bitter end!

U. S.—But look you here! Here is a Mayor Hinchcliffe inspiring and a capitalist class applauding the use of Russian methods toward workingmen's meetings in Pateron.

B. J.—What has that pack got to say?

U. S.—Almost literally what the British Parliament said when it wanted to prevent us from assembling!

B. J.—W—h—h—?

U. S.—That because violence is occurring on the streets, a violence that is, most likely, provoked by themselves—therefore no meetings of workingmen shall be held without the Mayor's consent or the presence of the police at them.

B. J.—And those Pateron people—

U. S.—Yes, that crowd dares to "warm" these astounded citizens in the very language of the British Parliament, against "Any demonstration of violence."

B. J.—The traitors!

U. S.—Nor is that all. They assume and presume to declare in advance that no "possible good can come" from the contemplated meetings. (Uncle Sam shuts his copy of the Constitution with a bang, and, putting his arm in Brother Jonathan's, who had commenced to whistle the revolutionary song of "Yankee Doodle," starts whistling the refrain of "Marching Trough Georgia.") Each whistling his separate tune, they march off; and the melody of the two stirring tunes melts into one.

The convention of the miners at this time is a confession on the part of the officers that the strike situation has gotten beyond them, and that there is nothing to do but to shift the responsibility for impending failure to the shoulders of the whole organization. The officers are in possession of all facts, and should be able to decide intelligently as to the course to be pursued. They also should have the courage to follow the course that they see is right, even though the men might rebel. A convention costs money, and as there will be several hundred delegates at this one, the cost can be placed at over \$10,000. That money could be used for strike purposes. It is all very democratic to refer to the membership, but at this time it is a confession of failure.

That spurious naval hero in Brooklyn was not wholly out of place. Spurious Christians, spurious husbands and wives, spurious good young men, and spurious reform, all flourish there. In addition to the list only proves that Brooklyn is versatile.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, beside their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

## As to the S. T. &amp; L. A.

First—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. on the subject of the economic organization of labor? Should it hold such organizations to be needed, or to be wholly needless?

Second—What is the present attitude of the S. L. P. towards the pure and simple trades organization?

Third—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. towards pure and simple organizations?

Fourth—Does the S. L. P. need the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple organizations?

Fifth—Does the connection of the S. L. P. with the S. T. & L. A. strengthen or weaken the Socialist Movement, and in what way?

[The Roman figure over each letter indicates the numerical order in which the letter was received since the debate started under the Curran system. The Curran letter inaugurating that system is numbered Letter I.]

Notice is hereby given that, with the issue of the DAILY of the last Monday in August, the 25th, and of the WEEKLY of August 30th, these columns will be closed to this debate, and will remain closed until after election, the space being needed for campaign matters. After election, if so desired, the debate can be resumed.—ED. THE PEOPLE.

## XXXVII.

First Question. We should hold an economic organization to be needed, first, because Marx tells us that all organizations that are not revolutionary in character are only reflexes of the capitalist system; i. e., all institutions are capitalist except the revolutionary ones. Second, Marx, in the last chapter of Value, Price and Profit, plainly shows that the working class would be fonder of the lowest level of existence without an economic organization. He also shows that such an economic organization should be revolutionary in its aim and used as a lever for our emancipation. Third, Experience has taught us that it is impossible to make a revolutionary organization out of pure and simpleminded as long as the fakirs are at the helm.

Second Question. The present attitude is war to the knife to the labor fakir; exposing his treachery, analyzing his false economies, and getting the rank and file ready for new trade unionism.

Third Question. The present attitude should be the one toward pure and simpleminded or organized scabbards.

Fourth Question. The S. L. P. does need the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple organization, because Marx has also shown us that economic organization will last as long as capitalism lasts. It remains with us to decide whether it shall be revolutionary or not. It is impossible to overthrow pure and simpleminded without the S. T. & L. A. or an organization like it.

Fifth Question. The S. T. & L. A. strengthens the S. L. P. or the Socialist Movement, because it has made every traitor show his hand, and we know where every individual is at now. It is almost impossible for the capitalists or their lackeys to cut inroads in our Movement. Now it is as strong as a rock, where before, when the kangaroos were inside, it was spongy, and when they were squeezed out, our Movement became solid and strong, somewhat smaller, of course, but no less Socialist.

JOHN M. FRANCIS.

Collinsville, Ill.

## XXXVIII.

Everyone familiar with the philosophy of Socialism has learned that class struggles are shaped according to the economic development of society. Now, the proletarian class struggle in capitalist society which has arisen from the fact that one class is the owner of the means of production and the other class is the dispossessed class—at first was confined solely to the economic field, and the pure and simple union was the first expression of this struggle. In fact, the economic weapon was the only one that the workers possessed with which to combat the capitalist class. On account of the early stage of development of the capitalist system, however, the tools of production being small and isolated, these skirmishes with the capitalist class resulted in some benefit to the workers economically and morally; and certainly afforded them some educational training on the lines of organization. It was this economic pressure from without that forced the capitalists to grant the 10-hour law and in some countries the ballot. But as the system developed and industry was more and more concentrated in the hands of a few and the competition for work among the members of the working class became more and more intense, the economic union alone was no longer effective to uphold the condition of the working class, so that that condition was, at last, tolerable.

A feeling of wage-slavery and a need for, not only bettering the existing conditions, but a final emancipation and abolition of capitalism took hold of the class-conscious members of the working class. This feeling culminated in the organization of the S. L. P. and with this event the class struggle took on a political feature. Now, before the organization of the S. L. P. it was logical to keep politics out of the trade unions because the workers had only the choice between capitalist political parties; but with the organization of a working class political party it at once became illogical to keep politics out of the unions, because every economic question is now essentially a political one, so the unions in order to be effective should enforce their economic demands politically. But,

in spite of the fact that this was pointed out time and time again by the Socialists to the members of the unions, they continued on the same old lines, fighting the capitalist with the primitive weapons, the strike and the boycott. Immediately as the position held by these unions became illogical, just so soon did they cease to fill any longer a useful position in the working class struggle with the capitalist class and became what they now are, mere appendages to the capitalist political machine. As a result the labor fakirs developed, to sponge on the workers and act as political bunco-steers of the capitalist. When the unions had developed to this point, and as organizations were beyond recall for the use of the working class, then out of the logic of events and occasioned by the demands of the economic development sprung the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

Some Socialists hold that the Alliance is useless and that the wrongs of the working class can be fought as effectively, or more so, on the political field alone. Let me ask, "How can the grievances arising out of the abuses of the capitalist system and that must be tended to from time to time in order to avoid the utter degradation of the working class, how can these be discussed and attended to by a political party that is fighting the general battle of the class throughout the country? For example, in one industry the workers are maimed and murdered by unprotected machinery at a terrible rate. The trade union is at a terrible loss where this question can be discussed and set forth in every light. Thus, conclusions can be drawn and it will then become the business of the Socialist in the municipalities to make laws to protect these workers. Again in another place, children are worked regardless of the laws, or all the workers may be worked longer hours than the law allows. Again the economic union of that industry is the only organization to bring forth these grievances.

To-day the investigations of these abuses are made by labor commissioners who are political lackeys of the capitalist class and we all know what it amounts to. Therefore, for the Socialists to abandon the economic union, would be to abandon one part of the class struggle. The very term, class struggle, has historically come to mean an incessant engagement between two classes with opposing economic interests. Hence, we can not fulfill our mission in society if we abandon THE STRUGGLE and engage only in a skirmish with the capitalists once every year, or two or four years. It is the S. T. & L. A. backed by the S. L. P. and the S. L. P. aided by the S. T. & L. A. that are the organizations needed to carry out this fight.

We will agree that an economic union of pure and simple type is useless to-day. We will also agree that any attempt to raise wages, in the long run, even by the Alliance is futile; reviewing wages, of course, by the definition "wages is that part of the total products of labor returned to the laborers by the capitalist," because with every improvement in machinery it will take less of the social labor time to reproduce the commodity labor power; thus the portion of the total product that will go to labor will be less, while the profit will be greater. Fifty years ago the working class received one-half, to-day it receives one-sixth of the products of labor. And yet can anyone deny that the average standard of living of the workers is as high to-day as then? It is only the economic pressure brought to bear on the capitalists by the working class that has kept the standard of living from sinking; remove it, and the standard of the American proletariat will soon be at the level with the lowest paid wage workers on earth. Furthermore, they would sink intellectually and morally into a class of abject, dispirited slaves, incapable of revolutionary thought and action.

The class of intellectuals and middle class gangs often insinuate that the working people "think only through the stomach," i. e., they must be starved and degraded in order to be aroused to manly thought and action. Can anything be more absurd than that? A wild beast may be made desperate by starvation, but noble thought and action does not follow its footsteps. Only one glance at the ranks of the S. L. P. gives the lie to this charge, as it is the most intelligent workers and often of the best favored trades that compose the majority of its ranks. The degraded, half-starved, overworked workers are very hardest to agitate among. This charge furthermore is an insult to the working class; as a whole it is an intelligent class and the class that produces all the wealth and wonders of the present day. They are ignorant only as far as their class interest is concerned.

To awaken the workers to class-consciousness is the duty of the S. L. P. and in this work it positively needs the Alliance. It is economically that the workers can most easily be aroused to resistance, and consequently to class-consciousness. The most important mission of the Alliance, and the one that it alone can fulfill, is to keep up and arouse the dignity of manhood of the workers, so that in the shop they cannot be overruled and abused by petty bosses or divided and pitted against each other on the lines of religion, nationality, difference in work, etc., but to educate the workers in a community of interest as against the capitalists and their henchmen. Thus, it will keep up and foster the revolutionary spirit that will bear fruit in the future.

Now he who says that the Alliance is useless does so because he looks at an economic union through pure and simple fakir-lens glasses. The pure and simple union was beneficial to the workers so long as its place in the class struggle was logical; as soon as it became illogical it was useless. The position of the Alliance is both logical and useful. The argument of him who says that no economic union is beneficial because pure and simple unions are not beneficial, is identical with that of the anarchist, who says that the S. L. P. is no good and that the workers can never be benefited by the ballot because they have always misused it, therefore we must throw it aside and use physical force. The socialist knows that when the workers become class-conscious the ballot is the most powerful weapon. So, also, is the Alliance, when soundly organized and

rightly managed from the bottom up, a most effective weapon in the working class struggle with the capitalist class and it will serve as a barricade behind which the political movement will be entrenched.

## II. and III.

The attitude of the S. L. P. toward the pure and simple unions is and must be one of open warfare. Why? Because they are obsolete and fakir-led. To be lenient with these unions with expectation of getting control of them for the socialist movement, has proven a failure and can never be thought of as long as Mark Hanna and the other capitalists through their labor lieutenants have the controlling interest in them. As well might the S. L. P. be lenient to the capitalist political parties and dicker with them like the Kangas, in the hope of fusion, for the sake of votes. Either is a denial of the class struggle, as both are a part of the capitalist political machine. Every effort must be made by the socialist to get rid of the pure and simple "non-political" union because they are the cause from which the labor fakir springs. To get rid of the labor fakir is impossible as long as we leave the cause that breeds him untouched; remove it, and the product disappears. The labor fakir must be got rid of in order to build up a clear cut political movement of the working class.

The economic unions exist because of the demand felt by the workers to resist the abuses of the capitalist class while they struggle for a livelihood. While these unions are "non-political," the fakir can swing himself up as a friend and leader of labor, influence their votes for this or that capitalist politician, who has the sufficient cash to pay for the commodity that his lieutenant carries, so to say, in his pocket. This commodity, workingman's vote, must be taken away from the lieutenant. How? We cannot abolish, or even ignore, economic unions, as they must form part and parcel of the class struggle; therefore we must build them so that no labor fakir can thrive on them, in other words, we must have a union that dictates class-conscious working class politics, a Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. On this organization the fakir could never exist because, even if he would be willing to sell, no capitalist would be foolish enough to pay a price for a commodity that he knows positively the seller never controlled, and consequently, could never deliver.

## IV.

The pure and simple unions must be overthrown! We cannot afford to take a neutral stand toward them as toward some other institutions, indirectly hangers-on of capitalism. In these unions the rising class-consciousness of the workers is misdirected and the revolutionary spirit run in the ground, and thus they are, as organizations, directly antagonistic to the S. L. P. We must have the Alliance to expose and overthrow the pure and simple unions, because, as said before, it is economically that the class-self-interest of the workers is first, and most directly, felt. In order to take advantage of this rising tide of class-consciousness we can not allow it to be directed into wrong channels; therefore, we must have the Alliance into which we can organize the workers on a sound basis and thus be able to demonstrate practically the difference between a sound workingman's organization and a so-called workingman's organization, in reality, decoy duck of the capitalist class.

## V.

The socialist movement is a movement by the working class for its own emancipation and the dethronement of the well-organized capitalist class, the class that has economic strength and political power. The strength of the capitalist class should not be underestimated by the socialists. To go against it is no child's play and it requires thorough organization, as we know that the capitalist will counteract any movement on the part of the proletariat. If their class interest is tampered with, especially at a revolutionary period, they will not stop at the most criminal acts of barbaric cruelty. A revolutionary organization that is not well disciplined and has a solid backing is at a disadvantage as against the counter-revolutionary forces.

Now, it is in the shop and among the members of one's craft that the greatest socialist agitation is being carried on. One or two, even a dozen isolated socialist agitators in an industry are easily quelled—made to keep quiet or get out—but if the agitators are backed by a socialist union, the capitalist would think twice before they throw their industry out of gear for an agitator's sake. They would rather take chances politically than have their individual economic interest interfered with. To be able to carry on our agitation without fear for our families, the Alliance will be a source of great strength to the S. L. P.

Furthermore, the wage slaves must be trained in organization. The political movement cannot be expected to arouse enough interest the year around to bring out the workers in body. Not more than 20 per cent. of the members are, as a rule, active, and not more than 10 or 15 per cent. of the voters of the S. L. P. are members. With the act of voting and perhaps some man to man agitation, the greater percentage seem to think that they have fulfilled their duty. In an economic union, on the other hand, matters that directly concern the workers, from time to time, will come up and arouse enough interest to bring them to action. Hence, the Alliance will be a source of strength to the S. L. P., as it will instill the necessary organizing ability into the socialist movement and that is a thing needed to carry on this fight.

The S. T. & L. A. and the S. L. P. are natural consequences of the evolution of the labor movement. They were not invented; they grew in the fullness of time on the ruins of outgrown organizations. In like manner as the labor unions became corrupt without being bound to a political party of the working class, so the S. L. P. without an economic auxiliary will soon show the loose spirit of the mass of the various people that it will gather in its train, as it did before the Party's sound policy forced the Kangaroo outbreak. Hence at this stage of the labor movement, these two organizations must go hand in hand. Together they will soon show vigorous strength; have either of

them alone and their weakness will soon be apparent. As we approach nearer to the days of the revolution, the strength of both will be taxed to the utmost, and as the working class will encroach more and more upon the ground where now the capitalist class holds undisputed sway, the importance of the economic organization, to bring concessions from the master class, will equal that of the political. With the day of the Socialist Revolution and the establishment of the Socialist Republic, the S. L. P. has fulfilled its historic mission as has also the Alliance, as a class-conscious organization; but in them are spread the constructive germs of the future. When the directing and managing of industry falls into the hands of the workers as a whole, they need to be most soundly organized so as not to fall into disorder at the outset. The managing of the workshops, the election of directors, etc., must be done from below, so to say, and can be done only essentially on the same general plans as the organization is now carried on in the unions. At that time the economic organization will carry out its most important historic mission, that is to organize the workers on the trade lines into a nation capable of self-control.

C. A. JOHNSON,

Minneapolis, Minn.

## A Letter of Acceptance.

Headquarters Organizer, Section Dayton, S. L. P. Room 403 Conover Building, Dayton, Ohio, June 14th, 1902.

P. C. Christiansen, Ohio State Secretary, S. L. P. Cleveland.

Dear Comrade:

Yours of the 1st inst. informing me of my nomination for the office of Member of the Board of Public Works, and asking me to advise you as to whether or not I should accept such nomination, is at hand; and in reply I will say that I consider it one of the most pleasurable as well as the most imperative duties of my life to uphold in every way possible the standard of human progress toward freedom and the happiness and well being that comes with freedom.

That the economic freedom for which the Socialist Labor Party stands is the foundation of all freedom, moral, intellectual, spiritual and etc., it needs no argument to demonstrate to the thinking mind; for, as Professor Watkins has well said, "until man is fed, clothed and housed," in other words, until he is economically free, "he is governed altogether by the mere brute instincts of physical self preservation"; and in that condition he cannot live a human life but must perforce live the life of the brute that spends the whole of its time in sustaining and preserving its merely physical life.

That the vast majority of men, i. e., the working class, are not economically free to-day is also axiomatic. The essence of slavery is that the slave be robbed of the product of his labor for the benefit of his master. The essence of capitalism, our present economic system, is that the worker be robbed of the product of his labor for the benefit of the owner of the machine with which he must work or starve. The difference between the two, so far as its effect upon the worker, the producer of all wealth, is concerned, is that existing between twiddle dee and twiddle dum; save that the lash of hunger and starvation for himself and those dear to him which the capitalist class holds over him is almost infinitely more potent in compelling the worker to submit to exploitation and robbery than was the lash of raw-hide in "the good old ante-bellum days" of negro chattel slavery.

It is said, when it suits his purpose, that none are more apt at quoting scripture than is the devil; and it is even so with the capitalist class: it pliously rolls up its eyes and quotes "the poor ye have always with you" and says let us give them in charity a little of the wealth we have plundered of them lest the wretches perforce die before our eyes.

The wage working class have by their intelligence and labor created a wealth producing plant in the United States wherein labor, on the average, is upward of a hundred times as productive as it was before the era of capitalism; but, with a peculiar fatuity that is hard to understand, it has turned that plant over to its enemies, the capitalist class, to be used by that class in the robbery and exploitation of itself.

While the reason for this turning over by the working class, the producer thereof, of the industrial plant of the world to its enemies, the capitalist class, is difficult to understand, the means whereby the transfer was and is being made are easily comprehensible.—The capitalist class, the present ruling class, in order to be able to use the working class as a cat-paw in overthrowing the feudal system and accomplishing the capitalist revolution, gave the working class the franchise; and to this day the working class has invariably used that franchise in the interests of the class that gave it, voting regularly the politicians of the capitalist class into control of the government with its power of class legislation and its coercive power of enforcing the dictates of the class in whose interest it legislates.

On the other hand, after having voted the coercive power into the hands of its enemies, the employing class; the working class, misguided by ignorant or vicious leaders, constantly attempts to use coercive measures against its employers without having the governmental power necessary to enforce those measures; the result being that they are invariably injuncted, clubbed or shot into submission to the will of their masters.

The working class produces all wealth. It supports itself on the ragged side of starvation, the middle class in comfort and the capitalist class in affluence "beyond the dreams of avarice." Upward of five million members of the working class do not know, to-day, where their next meal is to come from. The balance of the working class, viz., about forty millions, have less than four weeks supply

between them and starvation if the capitalist class should choose to close down business at any time.

There are, to-day, upward of seven hundred thousand daughters of the working class on the streets; public prostitutes, driven there by this inhuman capitalist industrial system, that their fathers and brothers uphold every time they vote, a capitalist ticket; whether that ticket be openly capitalist as in the Republican, Democratic or the variously styled reform parties, or covertly so in the various labor parties that stand upon capitalist principles.

There are, to-day, in the various state prisons of the land, upward of one hundred thousand of the sons of the working class, driven to crime by the sharpening of competition in a criminal industrial system.

The Socialist Labor Party, the only bona fide party that stands squarely on the interests of the working class, therefore calls on all members of that class as well as all other honest citizens to join it in gaining possession of the government, ousting the criminal capitalist class and installing the Socialist Republic, the Republic in which each shall have the fullest possible opportunity for self development and in which each will be rewarded in commensuration with the labor performed by himself.

Therefore, knowing that every step taken toward the establishment of the Socialist Republic is a step toward the fulfillment of the grandest destiny of the human race, I willingly accept the nomination tendered me by the Ohio State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party.

Yours Fraternally,

J. R. FRASER.

Talk? Plenty—Work and Cash? Oh, No!

To the DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Seeing an article in the daily papers that the "Socialist Party" of Cincinnati would hold a convention at Workmen's Hall for the purpose of nominating candidates for the fall election, we decided to attend. When we arrived at the hall, the convention had already convened, but the fun had not yet started.

The committee on resolutions was just reporting. They reaffirmed the National Platform adopted at Indianapolis last July; they also endorsed the action of the State Convention in extending sympathy to all "organized" workmen, especially, the brewery workers, the miners in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, the Western Federation of Miners, now known as "The American Labor Union," in the stand it has taken for independent political action, which "Comrades" Boyce and Debs brought about by "boring from within," in fact they endorsed everything in sight.

The committee on rules proposed that nominations be made directly by the Convention. Nominations for County Commissioners were then in order, but on account of lack of interest taken by the delegates, they sat there awaiting for the co-operative commonwealth to fall into their laps—there was not one delegate who had courage enough to make a nomination. As a result, the "Convention" got into a jam, which brought business to a standstill. The Secretary unraveled the trouble by a motion to amend the rules and appoint a committee on nominations.

While the committee on nominations was in session "Comrade" Troutman addressed the convention. He stated that the "Socialist" Party has captured the Western Federation of Miners, which is the most progressive organization in existence; that it was not as radical as the S. T. & L. A., and has not the conditions to contend with that the S. T. & L. A. had; that the American Labor Union has thousands of men at the back of it, while the S. T. & L. A. had none at the back of it. "The S. T. & L. A. was too radical, and for that reason it died as I (Troutman) predicted." He also denounced the A. F. of L. notwithstanding the previously adopted resolutions endorsing all "trades unions."

At this point, the committee on nominations reported. "Comrade" Fox, who was nominated for Congress in the First District, was asked to make a few remarks. He said that there were a lot of the old party voters who were as good as dead; but, with a peculiar fatuity that is hard to understand, it has turned that plant over to its enemies, the capitalist class, to be used by that class in the robbery and exploitation of itself.

John Miller then addressed the "convention." He said "this world is hundreds of thousands of years old and it took past generations to complete this world. They have built the Temple of Socialism and the Co-operative Commonwealth and have dug the grave for Capitalism. All we have to do is to bury Capitalism and take possession of the Temple, but to get there we must have votes and every comrade should get as many votes as he can. To get votes you must have a campaign fund. Then Miller started to pass the hat around to secure the desired funds. Miller, however, contrary to his intention, secured a quick adjournment of the meeting, for the appearance of the hat started a stampede, and in less than two minutes the hall was empty. This is the organization that boasts that it is to revolutionize the present social order and usher in the Socialist Republic!

FRANK GEISER,

THEO. KAHOER,

Press Committee,

Cincinnati, O., June 11, 1902.

## Schmitz Used in San Jose.

To the DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.—The late municipal election held in San Jose can be summed up substantially as follows: "Boss" McKenzie is the "Reform," "Boss" "Rea," Capitalists Hayes Bros., Ticket. The latter combination was known as the "Anti-Boss" "Anti Gang" "Union Labor" combination and received numerous endorsements from the Republican Labor Fakir Mayor of San Francisco, E. E. Schmitz. These endorsements formed part of political deals that will be unfolded as the fall campaign develops. Conservative estimates place the amount spent by the

"Reform" forces at \$30,000, while the other "Gang" spent a wad the size of which enabled the ward heeler to live in clover while the campaign lasted.

San Jose has less than 50,000 voters, and while it is anything but a proletarian town, most of the money spent was used in the direction of holding the working class in line. The "Reformers" had the longest and heaviest sack, and with the assistance of "Boss Rea" and San Francisco and his man "Friday," Fakir Schmitz, managed to land winners with but one exception; viz. William Blakeslee, who as an officer in the Carpenters Union was used as a decoy duck to hold the "Union Labor" vote in line. He was turned down, however, by the "Brother" Capital. The Kangas have no ticket in the field were carried off their feet by the "Reform," "Anti-Boss," "Union Labor" capitalistic forces. With but a handful of members of Section Santa Clara Co., living within the limits of San Jose, we put up a fight such as only the S. L. P. can put up, and while our vote was small; viz. for Mayor, 23; for Councilman at Large, 29; for Councilman, 1st Ward, 27; for Councilman, 2nd Ward, 27, the whole city voting on Ward nominees, we are satisfied that the propaganda we carried on will have produced a good effect and in future elections can reasonably expect an increase in the number of intelligent proletarian votes in this "pushtart bourgeois" city.

Not a few workmen are already beginning to realize that the "Hayes Bros. Boss Rea-Fakir Schmitz" three card monte politico labor turn corralled them in good shape. The manner in which the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class were used in this campaign but emphasizes the correctness of the position of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. that "The labor fakir must go!"

E. B. M.  
San Jose Cal. June 10 1902.

Willshire, the New Lord and Saviour.

To the DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Enclosed you will find a clipping from the "Detroit Free Press." The clipping explains everything about Willshire, and unless he contradicts the statements publicly, we will have to accept them as the truth.

Mr. Willshire acknowledges that he represents those who are now on top in our present social arrangement, but Willshire is also a representative of the so-called "Socialist" party—the party of many aliases. Mr. Willshire acknowledges in the printed interview of the "Free Press" that the Civic Federation principle is the principle of controlling the economic organization of labor from above, through Mark Hanna, chairman of the National Committee of the Republican "Rifle Diet" party.

Mr. Willshire acknowledges that such a principle and such a system of labor organization should be copied on political lines, and that the "Socialist" party actually advocates and aims at establishing a political party along the lines where "men who think and know how—of which I" (Mr. Willshire) "am the exponent," shall have the ignorant wage workers' votes or aspirations in their rest pocket, and under their superior command.

Of course, Mr. Willshire does "not disparage the workmen in any sense of the word"; (why should he be so unkind as to refuse to enjoy the comforts and luxuries created at present by these very workmen for Mr. Willshire's labor-exploiting class?) But "on general principles"—because Willshire's class of exploiters wants to continue to live in riotous luxury, and because their reality makes them hanker after recognition and praise for supreme and superior mental capacity and ability—the workingman "is not entirely qualified to accept it"—Socialism.

Ah, now we see the point. Mr. Willshire, whose "ideas on Socialism" ARE FAR IN ADVANCE OF THE REST OF THE WORLD.—Mr. Willshire certainly acknowledges here a quality possessed by no known person up to the present time, and that quality is his ability to read the secret thoughts and ideas of the whole of the rest of the world, is the supreme and superior being, capable of "the deepest thought and, developed and matured in education to fully comprehend its intricacies; Therefore, Mr. Willshire is the person who came on earth to lead us—the people, not the wage-working class—to the promised land, to the promised commonwealth, to the Socialist Republic; to "Socialism."

Hence, Mr. Willshire is "the leader" who will save us from the follies of our own ignorance; he is our saviour! Now, all should fall on their knees to pray to the lord; and let no sinning unbeliever desecrate the name of the lord by refusing to obey the will of the lord.

Ye class-conscious Socialists; ye workmen who believe that there is going on a class struggle because your experience has made you aware of the facts that the capitalist class is fighting the working class with all the weapons and means at his command; You workmen and women who believe that your emancipation can be the work of your own efforts only when as a class you have organized for your own defense and emancipation, "you should beware," for the rage and revenge of the lord will fall unmercifully upon all who dare to desecrate his name.

That our leader, our saviour, knows how to be merciful to him who obeys the commands and wishes of our supremely spirited-man-like-being, is proven by his words, where he is reported as saying: "Humanity may catch up with him some day if they hustle and get some new thinkers."

Well, there is hope under these conditions that the revenge of the lord will not be so very awful, after all! The revenge of the lord will fall upon us, only, therefore, when no other lords are able to rise alongside of the only true and original lord. When we look over the field of capitalism, we notice that already now the ruler of destiny and the person who did let rainbows appear to send to himself messages of the chances for the recovery of the late President McKiuler, Mr. Marcus Aurelius Hanna is contesting the place of the superior spirited man-like-being, Mr. Willshire. Or, are we and Mr. Willshire mistaken? Is it possible that Mark Hanna was the first saviour and that Mr.

Willshire is catching up to Mark Hanna? Still, up till now the trinity is not yet positively discernible, because we fail to see, in spite of Mr. Hanna and Mr. Willshire, where "the holy ghost" has manifested him or itself in their relation toward society as saviours.

To enable everybody to see that my extracts are right, and to give every reader of the DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE a chance to have a good, hearty laugh at the expense of Mr. Willshire and the party that he represents, I attach the clipping below for publication. Here it is:

## HEARD IN HOTEL LOBBIES.

H. Gaylord Willshire, the millionaire Socialist who lectured here Sunday and who left the Metropole for Ottawa yesterday, told a "Free Press" man that his ideas of Socialism are far in advance of the rest of the world, although he admitted that humanity may catch up with him some day if they hustle and get some new thinkers. He added:

"I do not represent that class of Socialist who goes about with a dirty shirt and ragged trousers. It is the upper class—men who think and know how—of which I am the exponent, and these men sooner or later are bound to carry the doctrine into the remotest corners and shed the light on the dusty places. Understand, I do not disparage the workman in any sense of the word, but I hold that although his inclination to receive and believe in Socialism is good and laudable, he is, on general principles, not entirely qualified to accept it. It is a problem—a study, which requires the deepest thought, and it takes a brain developed and matured in education to fully comprehend its intricacies."—Detroit Free Press, Monday, June 9, 1902.

M. MEYER.

Detroit, Mich., June 12, 1902.

## LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

B. U. NEW YORK CITY.—Essex Market Court is a criminal court. It is the city magistrate's court of the third district.

A. S. TRENTON, N. J.—Your question came a little too late to enable this office to secure an answer to this issue. Will have it for the next one.

J. T. SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The change you requested was made too late. The matter had already been closed in the forms and stereotypes.

J. O. F. ABINGTON, MASS.—The suggestion that former contributors to the S. T. & L. A. debate be allowed to write again on the subject, is unlikely. The matter is closed. As explained therein, the DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE is growing from day to day, and is likely to continue to grow from now until election day. The matter is closed. The debate, temporarily, is near at hand. In view of these two circumstances it is deemed best not to act favorably upon your suggestion. The matter is closed. You broach the matter again after election.

J. R. F. N. Y. CITY.—The answer to your corrected question "why doesn't it follow that Socialism will be the next social system after the abolition of capitalism?" is found in the "Warning of the Gracchi," published in the DAILY PEOPLE of Sunday May 25th, and WEEKLY PEOPLE of Saturday June 7th. As explained therein, Socialism is not an automatic affair. It requires a clear perception and knowledge of class-relations and conditions, and the ability to act on the basis of that perception and knowledge in a manner that will rebound to the benefit of Socialism. If as you presuppose the Socialist Labor Party were in power, then you would be either a victor or a vanquished man.

W. C. WOODSOKET, N. I.—The constitutional clause providing for semi-annual sessions of Congress, is not a guarantee, has been implicitly obeyed. That you have attended the section meeting four years without seeing them is not the S. L. P.'s fault. The fault must be either with yourself or your section.

Regarding the financial report of the DAILY PEOPLE, the section meeting agreed an amendment of Section Everett providing for such reports semi-annually. If you attend meetings as you say and are as deeply interested in the S. L. P. as your attendance denotes, you certainly must be acquainted with the reason why the party so voted. We advise you to get a copy of the report and read it. It will show you the reason for the vote and the action with the propositions to abolish the DAILY PEOPLE Board of Trustees and study them in the light of the vote cast for and against. Then you will talk differently than you now do.

The member in question was discharged because his services were no longer required and not for the reason you are given. Have a little patience and you will in a short time learn something that will cause you to take a different view of this matter also.

The members of the S. L. P. have not been treated as you imply. Whenever the members of the S. L. P. demand to know the reason for the action of the party, it is made in the proper manner. Such an answer as you imply has never been made to any demand, either directly or indirectly, for such an answer. You must be a philanthropist. That is the law of capitalism.

Regarding the nine hour matter, that all depends on circumstances. Personally



## OFFICIAL.

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—**  
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Read Street, New York.  
**SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—**  
W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne Street, London, Ontario.

**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—**  
2-6 New Read Street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

## NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held on June 20, at 2-6 New Read Street. R. Katz in the chair. Absent, Forbes and Klein. The financial report for the week ending June 14 showed receipts \$80.73; expenditures, \$22.03.

A complaint against a member of the N. E. C. was on motion referred to Section New York. The following resolution was presented and adopted by a roll call vote, Gillhaus, Hammer, Klineally and Katz voting aye; Siff voting nay: Whereas, Ephraim Siff, a member of this National Executive Committee, at a meeting of the General Committee of him in the distribution of his circular, seconded a motion to endorse a circular published and circulated by Julian Pierce for the purpose of injuring the Socialist Labor Party and its press, and subsequently voted "aye" on said motion, in conjunction with its mover and one other delegate on a roll call vote; and

Whereas, The said Ephraim Siff, in conversation with a member of his Assembly District organization, declared that the purpose of the said circular was to cause an upheaval among the membership of the Party, force a special national convention at which the DAILY PEOPLE and certain Party officers were to be "killed off," and that, if the said circular did not have this effect, the Party membership was not worth that much" (these words accompanied with a snap of his fingers), and "they" would then drop out of the Party; and

Whereas, It has become known to the members of this N. E. C. that the said Ephraim Siff is endeavoring in divers other ways to injure the DAILY PEOPLE, and to disparage and belittle the work done by other members in its behalf, all of which is in glaring violation of the obligation assumed by the said Ephraim Siff, over his own signature, when he accepted the nomination for member of this National Executive Committee, namely, to support the Party, its principles, declared resolutions and tactics (Art. V, Sec. 3, of Party constitution); and

Whereas, The Socialist Labor Party, by a referendum vote of its members, has charged this National Executive Committee with the publication of its organ, the DAILY PEOPLE, which mandates of the Party permits of no other construction than that the members of this committee, individually and collectively, are in duty bound to protect and advance, to the best of their ability, the interests of the Party's organ, in accordance with their pledge of office; and

Whereas, This National Executive Committee has no power to remove from its midst any one of its members, yet things have come to such a pass as to make it impossible for self-respecting men to sit in council with a person guilty of such gross disobedience to the Party's mandates without clear and emphatic protest; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this National Executive Committee express its disapproval of the conduct of the said Ephraim Siff, considering such conduct to be in violation of Party obligations and of common decency, and, in view of such conduct, express also a lack of confidence in his motives and purposes; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the National Executive Committee and be embodied in its report of the session of this day to be published in the Party organs.

Siff, having objected to the passing of the resolution, was asked to put his protest in writing. He submitted the following: "I protest against the N. E. C. pronouncing me guilty of being against the DAILY PEOPLE and of trying to kill it, without proving me guilty upon charges duly preferred, as provided by our constitution." (Signed: Ephraim Siff.)

It was resolved that the management of the Daily People issue a financial statement to the Sections, to be sent out together with the statement of the N. E. C. in the matter of the "Pierce special." The draft of the statement of the N. E. C. was read and, with some slight additions and corrections, was adopted by a roll call vote, Gillhaus, Hammer, Katz and Klineally voting aye; Siff voting nay.

A number of communications were read from Sections which had received the "Pierce special," the gist of which runs as follows: From Lynn, Mass., to the effect that the Section had ordered the copies sent them deposited in the stove, as the Section does not approve of individual members sending out such matter instead of proceeding in the regular way; the Section also reported election of officers. From Peekskill, N. Y., to the effect that the mailing list of the "Labor Library" had been used by Pierce to send out his circular, and that it had been sent to non-members of the Party; Peekskill favors the "cleaning out" of all who are responsible for this outrage. From Syracuse, N. Y., Fall River, Mass., Rockville, Conn., similar reports were received, showing that the addresses sent by these Sections for the "Labor Library" had been used. Inquiry at the Labor News Co. revealed the fact that these lists can not be found. From Adams, Mass., came a copy of a letter sent to Pierce in which he is informed that the writer refuses to help him in the distribution of his circular.

PHILIP COURTNEY, Recording Secretary.

## GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

A special meeting of the General Executive Board was held on Friday evening, June 20th, in the Daily People Building, to hear the case of charges brought by Gen. Sec. W. L. Brower against Henry Harris, member of the General Executive Board, for slander and for bringing false charges which he (Harris) was unable to substantiate.

The following members of the Board were present: Green, O'Rourke, Fitzelle and Twomey. General Secretary Brower and Comrade Harris were also present. Comrade Green was chosen chairman, and K. Pryor acted as secretary.

When the case was called Comrade Harris objected to being tried by the General Executive Board, and stated that the proper body to try him was D. A. 4 and 40, who would elect his successor should he be removed.

The chair pointed out to Comrade Harris that the rule for trials was adopted at the last convention, and this trial would be tried according to said rules.

Comrade Harris thereupon became abusive, and stated that he would not be tried by this Board, as it was only a biased court anyway, and insisted upon voicing a long list of objections, and had to be called to order by the chair, and was again reminded that there was a set of rules laid down for trials and said rules would be followed out in this case; whereupon Comrade Harris left the room in a rage, stating that he refused to be tried by the Board.

The case then proceeded, with General Secretary Brower giving his side and submitting proof of the same, after which, according to the rule, Comrade Brower left the room, and the Board proceeded to act on the case. Their action was as follows: That according to the evidence submitted Henry Harris was guilty of slander and conduct unbecoming a member of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, inasmuch as he had brought malicious charges against the General Secretary, W. L. Brower, which he was unable, when called upon, to substantiate.

That the said Henry Harris be and is hereby expelled from the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance for such action.

**CALIFORNIA S. E. C. REPORT.**  
Los Angeles, Cal., June 15, 1902.  
To Sections, and Members At Large—Comrades:

The following is the financial report for the month of May:

Cash on hand May 1st.....\$38.03  
San Francisco, 50 due stamps.....31.20  
State Camp, Fund.....17.25  
Los Angeles Co., 100 due stamps.....3.00  
Santa Clara Co., 25 due stamps.....1.75  
J. Sheridan, 5 mos., E. Archibald, 2 mos.....1.75  
T. P. Lehan, \$5, C. D. Lavin, \$1.80, S. F. C.....6.80  
From the sale of cigars.....5.00  
First mos. dues of 8 prospect-ive members.....2.00

EXPENDITURES.  
One month's rent and postage.....\$3.00  
One Edison's No. 1 Mimeograph.....15.00  
Train fare and leaflets to Pomona.....3.25  
Cigars, \$7, printing, \$7, legal service, \$5.....19.00  
Due stamps and stationery.....15.35  
Cash on hand May 31st.....\$9.43

For the State Committee, Louis C. Haller, Secretary, 205 1/2 So. Main Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

**CANADIAN DEFENCE FUND.**  
For the purpose of maintaining the right of assemblage and free speech on the streets and thoroughfares of the Dominion.

Previously acknowledged.....9.31  
W. E. Ten Eyck, Grand Junction, Col.....1.00  
A. Francis, W. J. Eagleton, George Kroeger, Thos. Sigmone, K. Mitchell, N. Y. City.....1.50  
G. B. Rusler, London......25  
J. McN......25  
16th A. D., New York.....2.00  
J. Shaffer......25  
Wm. Fricher, New York.....25  
D. Gamiovitze, New York.....25  
Haupt......10  
H. Hoffman......50  
Charlestein......15  
M. Blouek......15  
J. Maskovitz......25

Total.....16.21  
D. ROSS, Treasurer, N. E. C., London, Ont.

**IMPORTANT FOR MASSACHUSETTS.**  
District Alliance No. 19 of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada will hold its first grand annual picnic at Oak Island Grove, Revere, on Saturday July 5, 1902. All members of the Alliance and sympathizers with the same should see to it that they do their utmost to make this picnic a financial success in order that the D. A. can carry on the work of clarifying the minds of the workers of Massachusetts as regards this Socialist movement. Price of admission is 25 cents, children free. Trains over the Boston and Revere Beach railroad every ten minutes from Lynn and Boston.

Picnic Committee, D. A. 15.

**ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE OF GREATER BOSTON.**  
A meeting of this committee will be held at the headquarters of Section Lynn on Sunday, July 6th at 3 P. M. Every Section in Greater Boston should send a representative to this meeting in order to make a financial success of the annual picnic and field day of the Party. Sections Woburn, Medford, Boston and Cambridge are especially requested to send representatives in order that the work may be effective in those communities. As the receipts of this picnic are to go to the State Executive Committee, all Comrades should take an interest in its success. Albert M. Grant, Secretary.

**MEETING OF D. A. 15, S. T. & L. A.**  
Regular meeting held June 28th. 11-lagworth chairman, Mink, vice-chairman.

Comrades Mink and Carlo Patrosso of Local 376 were obligated and seated. The organizer reported that Comrade Jordan was doing good work, that Comrade Stampfer was sent by the State Executive Committee of the S. L. P. to the Central Coal fields, and that he had revived two defunct locals, also that the places of the striking pop bottlers had been filled by scabs. Strikers found other places. Communications were received from—N. Y. Labor News Co., Braeburn, Fayette City; (3) National Association, Wilmerding. Application for charter from Roscoe, Pa., Blythe-dale, (2) Syracuse, N. Y. Report from General Organizer Frank Jordan, Houtzdale, G. E. B., and a report from pop bottlers' strike by H. Morgan. The Grievance Committee then reported on the Kessler vs. Tesson case. On motion Comrade P. C. Tesson was suspended for the period of one year for slandering Comrade Schulberg.

On motion the Secretary was instructed to have the reasons published for Comrade Geo. A. Brown's suspension. Following is the reason: for slandering Comrades Wm. J. Eberle and Selig Schulberg.

On motion the Organizer was instructed to communicate with the Street Car Union informing them that one of their members is scabbing on the Pop Bottlers' Union.

On motion the Organizer was instructed to notify the G. E. B. that the Grievance Committee is a committee to gather evidence only.

Motion to order 5,000 Manifestoes, carried.

Motion to elect new officers at the next meeting, carried.

D. M. Sachter, Recording Secretary.

**D. A. 15, S. T. & L. A.**  
A special meeting of D. A. 15, S. T. & L. A. was held June 22d.

W. H. Thomas, Chairman.  
Charles Kessler, Vice Chairman.  
Roll call showed sixteen delegates present.

Communications were received from Comrade Frank Jordan from Lafayette City, Pa.

Comrade Frank Jordan proposed some methods whereby the nefarious "Check-off" could be broken up in this region. Motion to adopt the proposition until further orders was carried by a roll call vote unanimously.

Motion that the district recommends to the State Committee to send an organizer to Scranton, Pa., amended that the State Committee instruct a speaker to look for work in Scranton and locate there. Motion as amended carried by a roll call vote of 9 to 5.

Motion that the organizer be instructed to communicate with the Central Coal fields in regard to locating a speaker in that neighborhood and report same to the next District meeting before any recommendations are made to the State Committee carried.

Motion that the organizer instruct Comrade Morri, the Italian speaker, to take up subsequently old and new Belle Vernon, then Charleroi. Also that Comrade Sachter go up to Charleroi to look up the Germans there. Carried.

Motion that the General Organizer ask all foreigners who belong to the organization to take out their Citizen Papers at once. Carried.

Motion that the Agitation Committee make out an agitation trip for Comrade W. H. Thomas up the Yough. river, carried.

Motion that Comrades Morri and Thomas be given Organizers' Credentials from this District. Carried.

Motion to send out through the Official Organs an appeal for more financial aid for the District to organize the coal miners, carried.

Adjournment followed.

D. M. Sachter, Recording Secretary.

**D. A. 19, S. T. & L. A.**  
The next regular business meeting of District Alliance 19, S. T. & L. A. will be held in the headquarters of the District Alliance, 26 Munro Street, Lynn, Mass., on Sunday, June 29th at 12 M.

Election of officers for the ensuing six months will take place, and as there is much more business of great importance to come before the meeting, the presence of every delegate is required.

The delegates from the Weavers Alliances, L. A. 368 of Plymouth, and L. A. 373 of Lawrence, Mass., are urgently requested to attend this meeting as matters of importance relating to the weavers' strike against the American Woolen Company will come before this meeting for action.

Remember that the meeting is called promptly at 12 o'clock.

John A. Henley, Organizer of D. A. 19.

**SEVENTH CONG. DIST. MASS.**  
Section Lynn, S. L. P., has elected a delegation of three members towards forming an agitation committee to take charge of the propaganda in the Seventh Congressional District in this campaign. It invites Section Everett and all other Sections which are located in the Seventh District to send an equal number of delegates to a conference to be held in the headquarters of Section Lynn, 26 Munro Street, on July 6.

The Sections and comrades are urgently requested to take immediate action, that we may begin our campaign at once.

Readers of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE located in towns or cities where there are no Sections, are requested to send in to the undersigned a list of desirable places where we can conduct outdoor agitation meetings.

Sections are also requested to send in the names of comrades who are willing to act as chairmen or speakers.

FRANCIS A. WALSH, 25 Tower Avenue, Lynn, Mass.

**TO THE SECTIONS OF CONNECTICUT.**  
You are hereby requested to vote upon the resolutions and acts of the State Convention, which was held May 30, 1902.

Organizers are requested to return vote for and against not later than Aug. 1, 1902.

CON. STATE COMMITTEE

**DIRECTORY OF TRADES AND SOCIETIES.**

**SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P.—**The County Committee, representing the Sections, meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield Avenue, Newark, N. J.

**NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P.** meets every third Saturday at 8 p. m., at 93 Prospect Street, Jersey City. Secretary, George P. Herrschaft, 93 Prospect Street, Jersey City.

**NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. and L. A.** meets every first and third Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Read Street. Secretary, Ed McCormack.

**SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P.** meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. hall, 802 Main Street.

**S. T. & L. A. LOCAL No. 307, Hartford, Conn.** meets every second Thursday at S. L. P. hall. Visitors are welcome.

**SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P.** Branch 1, meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at 10 o'clock a. m., at 235 E. 38th Street. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren."

**SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2,** meets first and third Sundays of month at St. Louis hall, 443 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.

**SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th** Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at club rooms, southwest corner of 11th Street and First Avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

**SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P.** headquarters and free reading room, 205 1-2 South Main Street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., 107 1-2 North Main Street. The People Agent, L. C. Holler, 205 1-2 South Main Street.

**NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR** Party meets every second and fourth 349 State Street. ETAINETAINON Saturday evenings, at S. L. P. headquarters, 349 State Street. Ernest T. Oakley, Organizer, 17 Wooster Pl. Westville branch meets every third Tuesday, at St. Joseph's hall. Visitors welcome.

**SECTION CLEVELAND, O., S. L. P.** holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 356 Ontario Street, 1st floor.

**SECTION SOMERVILLE, S. L. P.** headquarters 437 Somerville Avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room.

**BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erie County, S. L. P.** meets first and third Saturdays, 8 p. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee Street. Everybody welcome.

**PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A.** meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy Street, San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

**SECTION CHICAGO, S. L. P.—**Headquarters 118 Fifth Avenue, (third floor front). City Central Committee meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. State Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday at 8 p. m. Visitors welcome. W. Berns, Org., 848 W. Taylor Street.

**SECTION CANTON, O., S. L. P.** meets second and fourth Sundays at 2 p. m., in Union hall, 118 North Piedmont Street. All are welcome. Discussion invited.

**SECTION SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, S. L. P.—**Headquarters, 1514 First Avenue, near Pike Street. Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m. S. T. & L. A. meets Mondays at 8 p. m. Wm. H. Walker, Financial Sec'y, 733 Fifth Avenue.

**ATTENTION, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIANS.**  
Section Los Angeles, Cal., will hold a grand picnic at Verdugo Canyon Park, July 4th. There will be speeches, dancing and field sports, as this will be the first affair of this kind held by the section, and it is for the benefit of the Socialist Labor Party. We expect every Comrade, sympathizer and reader of the PEOPLE to work hard and make it a grand success. This is not your privilege, but your duty. As we get the whole gate receipts, the object is to sell tickets at twenty-five cents each, which include admission to the park, dancing, etc. Ladies and children free. Tickets can be had by applying at County headquarters, 205 1-2 South Main Street, Los Angeles.

Trains leave Salt Lake Depot at 9 A. M.; and 1:20 P. M.

H. J. Schade, Chairman Entertainment Committee.

**INDIANA STATE CONVENTION** will be held on July 4th, 1902, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Indianapolis, at the headquarters of Section Indianapolis, 274 S. Delaware St. The following ticket is to be nominated: Secretary of State, Attorney General, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, State Geologist, Judge for Fifth District, six Judges for the Appellate Court.

The sections and members at large in the State are hereby called upon, to take notice of this announcement and prepare to send large delegations to the fourth state convention of the Socialist Labor Party in Indiana. By order of the Indiana State Executive Committee.

E. Viewegh, Secretary.

**SPECIAL FUND.**  
(As per circular letter, Sept. 3, 1901.)  
Previously acknowledged.....\$6217.41  
Otto Ruckser, City.....1.00  
Branch Plainfield, N. J.....1.00  
Max Stoney, Los Angeles, Cal. 3.00  
Pohn P. Wardrop, Glacier, Can. 2.00  
Chas. Sperle, Somerville, N. J. 1.50  
G. F. M., Somerville, Mass.....5.00

\$6230.91

## Second Anniversary The Daily People

## Grand Picnic and Summer Night's Festival...

ARRANGED BY

Section New York, Socialist Labor Party,

AT

GLENDALE SCHUTZEN PARK,  
MYRTLE AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

FRIDAY, JULY 4. Commencing at 2 P. M.

Prize Bowling for Gentlemen. Prize Games for Women and Children.

Tickets, Admitting Gentleman and Lady, 25c

TICKETS CAN BE HAD AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES:

New York, Daily People Office: J. Hammer's Drug Store, 304 Livingston Street; Mahland's Cigar Store, 2310 Broadway, and at the following Assembly District Headquarters of the Socialist Labor Party: 13th A. D., 441 West 39th Street; 14th A. D., 177 First Ave.; 16th A. D., 288 East 4th Street; 18th A. D., 550 East 16th Street; 26th A. D., 406 East 72nd Street; 28th A. D., 501 East 82nd Street; 30th A. D., 1706 First Avenue; 32nd and 33rd A. D.'s, 2,011 Third Avenue. Brooklyn: 6th A. D., 813 Park Avenue; 12th A. D., Leise's, 427 Twelfth Street.

Directions: From Bridge, take Ridgewood train, or Greene and Gates or Myrtle Avenue trolley cars, and transfer at Ridgewood for the Park. From Broadway, Grand, Houston, or 23d Street ferries, take Bushwick Avenue car, and transfer at the same point for Park. Fare, including transfer, 5 cents.

## Socialism and Evolution

By H. S. ALEY, M. D.

A concise, instructive pamphlet of twenty-four pages. A careful perusal of its contents, along with the books it recommends, will prevent honest students of Socialist philosophy from being wrecked upon the shoals of sentimentalism, and thereby save them much time and useless effort in the investigation of social problems. In other words, it will aid them immensely in seeing the social question from a clean-cut, positive stand-point from the very beginning; and if so, they will thereafter have little if any, taste for "Merry England," or any other works of that character.

PRICE, 5 CENTS, USUAL DISCOUNTS TO SECTIONS

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 2 NEW READ STREET NEW YORK

## HIS ORIGINAL ACCUMULATION

Denver, Colo., June 15.—Henry Cole,

one of the oldest real estate dealers here, has given \$400,000 worth of real estate and mining property to spread the doctrine of Methodism and for charitable purposes. The Peniel Trust Association has been incorporated to handle the endowment. The incorporators are Henry Cole, Albert J. Cole, son of the donor; Rev. Frost Craft, Rev. Charles B. Allen, Rev. Robert Carnegie and Rev. Henry A. Buchtel. Cole's son is appointed secretary-treasurer for life at a salary of \$125 a month. The trustees draw \$5 for every day they are in session.

Mrs. Cole is opposed to the deal and is suing the trust. It is twenty-eight years since she came from Kansas City to marry Cole, who is twice her age. He had the reputation of having sown a large crop of wild oats. They have but one son and he has turned against his mother. Mrs. Cole says that it is by her scrimping, saving and self-denial that her husband got rich. She says she started him on the road to fortune by investing their savings in real estate. On Sundays they would walk out together looking at lots and Mrs. Cole always saw to the payments. Cole was thoroughly reformed, thought his wife.

Some years ago a revival preacher came to Denver and Cole got religion. He got it bad. He would pray with his face on the floor, pray with his hands to heaven, and, alas for Mrs. Cole, the Peniel trust is the outcome. She was not included in her husband's "benevolence."

Aside from the claims of Mrs. Cole, the writer can tell a few facts of how Mr. Cole got together his "original accumulation," that is now invested for the glory of God.

About the year 1879 I went to work at the D. & R. G. shops in Denver, under Mr. Henry Cole, master car builder. He was a good boss to his men, because he had use for them. Cole at that time didn't have a great lot of money. He told me that when he started with the company some two or three years before I did, he had but \$500. He bought a number of cheap lots near the shops and built houses on them, which he rented to employees. This is the way that he built them.

I was the shop foreman. Cole would have me order certain lumber and work it up according to his directions. This lumber and work by his orders I charged up to a certain class of repairs. The work would be put out into the yard and loaded on to a wagon and hauled away. Where to? Why, to one of Henry's lots. Then along would come some D. & R. G. carpenters, and Henry soon had a little house on his lot. Did Henry pay the carpenters? Not on your life. The D. & R. G. did that. A day or two before payday came around, these carpenters, who were building houses would come back to the shops and when the

paymaster came these men were working on the company's cars.

In 1881 I married and went to house-keeping in one of Henry's houses. He offered me a lot on which he agreed to put up a house to suit me and I could pay for it on terms to suit myself. At that time I was a member of the church and didn't see how I could conscientiously go into such a scheme. Henry belongs to the church now and I don't.

Mr. Cole says he pinched himself to save the money, but I know that Henry pinched the company. Henry had a team and wagon which he hired to the company at \$5 per day. His wagon was used chiefly in carting the company's lumber to Henry's lots. Henry made the company pay the freight.

Previous to 1879 the D. & R. G. was often short of cash to pay the men. When they couldn't pay wages, they allowed interest on the amount until the date of payment. At such times Brother Henry would raise money in some way, and would advance the wages due at a discount of from two to ten per cent, as the needs of the workman would force him to pay. He reaped both ways by the deal, by discounting the men's wages and then collecting the interest the company paid on the overdue wages.

One might say, Why was not the conduct of this man reported to the company's officials that were above him? But when you learn that Brother Henry was obliging enough to build their homes for them, you can see how useless this would have been. But in 1881 the BIG officials caught on. Henry's pull still stood him in stead, for he was simply asked to resign. Too many others were involved to allow of prosecution by the company. Brother Henry resigned smilingly and without a murmur.

Since then real estate deals have taken up his time. As said before Cole has gotten religion and besides he is growing old. The church is now to reap the harvest that was garnered as I have told.

S. L. P.

## OPEN AIR MEETINGS IN CHICAGO.

Thursday, June 26th.—Orchard street and North Avenue.

Friday, June 27th.—Madison and Peoria streets.

Saturday, June 28th.—Milwaukee Avenue and Paulina street.

Saturday, June 28th.—Wentworth Avenue and 31st Street.

Saturday, June 28th.—Pullman, Ill.

## French Socialist Books.

We have on hand an assortment of French Socialist Books. Guéde, Lafargue, and others are among the authors. A list of these books will be sent on application.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 2 to 6 New Read Street.

## FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.

An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.  
**MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP** has been used for over sixty years by millions of mothers for their children. It is a most perfect remedy for all the little ailments of infancy and childhood. It is the best remedy for colic, wind, and all the troubles of the stomach. It is sold by druggists in every part of the world. It is the best remedy for all the little ailments of infancy and childhood. It is sold by druggists in every part of the world.